THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Vol. LX No. 23—E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor. $1 per year in advance, $1.50 if not so paid

NAPANEE, ONTARIO, CANADA—TUESDAY, MAY 3rd, 1921.

DOXSEE & CO.

LOVELY HATS

Dame Fashion is not playing the autocrat in the Spring Hat Styles, and that has led a fashion authority to say, "Any style is fashionable that is becoming."

Our show room gives expression to this idea to the very fullest in the exhibit of beautiful models and "personal" creations from our own workrooms.

Fancy Straws are the order of the day — Cellophane, Satin Straws galore, combined with Crepe de Chene, Satin or Ribbon; colors Languerine and Onionskin; Jade, Henna, Grey, Browns, Mrs. Harding Blue.

VOILE AND ORGANDY NECK-WEAR

This Neckwear is mostly in Sheer Organdy or fine Voile Vestees, trimmed with Trixy Tucks, with flat-lying Collar attached in all the smart styles and colors.

Scarfs, Hosiery and Corsets Special Values.

The Leading Millinery House

BICYCLES

Having disposed of my automobile business I have moved my **BICYCLE BUSINESS** to the frame building

on East street, formerly the old skating rink,

and will carry on the bicycle business there until better quarters are ready for occupation.

W. J. Normile
20-tf

DAVY & ALLISON

Hardware

The season for painting is here and we have the **PAINT** to fill your orders. Also

OIL, WHITE LEAD, VARNISH, SCREEN DOORS and WINDOWS in all sizes. WIRE SCREENING, LAWN MOWERS, HOSE, SPRINKLERS, Etc.

DAVY & ALLISON,
Next to Caton's.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

The Farmer's Opportunity

There is to-day a ready market for everything you can produce. Cultivate your land to the limit. Increase your production and your profits.

A portion of your profits deposited to-day in our Savings Department will have far greater purchasing power in the future.

The Royal Bank of Canada

Total Resources $550,000,000

Vaccinate your cattle and insist on Parke Davis' fresh Vaccine in sealed tubes of 10 pellets. Sells $1.00 per tube at WALLACE'S. Mail orders promptly filled.

COAL

I have a supply of choice, fresh mined

Hard Coal

CHAS. STEVENS
10-tf

Having Gone Out of Business

I am selling at much less to retailers, all goods connected with my old business.

THOS. SYMINGTON
20-tf

Wholesale and Retail

—Dealer in—

HAY, STRAW, All kinds of Grain. FLOUR, FEED.

All kinds of Field Seeds at Greatly Reduced Prices.

SEED CORN

Guaranteed Very Cheap.

Car of wire fencing and gates at specially reduced prices. See me first before selling or buying elsewhere.

FRED. A. PERRY,
Dundas Street,
NAPANEE, - ONTARIO.
Opposite Campbell House.

The Farmer's Partner

A Bank, like an individual, is known by the company it keeps—in other words, every bank has a distinct character.

This Bank has been so closely associated with rural development in the past half century that it is now characterized as the Farmer's Partner

If you are looking for practical banking co-operation, let our local Manager demonstrate "Standard" service. 136

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

TOTAL ASSETS OVER NINETY MILLIONS

Napanee Branch: R. R. White, Manager.
Branches also at Belleville, Brighton, Camden East, Deseronto, Marysville, Newburgh, Picton, Selby, Trenton, Kingston and Melrose.

NAPANEE CHAUTAUQUA DATES WILL BE

JUNE 24th, 25th, 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th.

Chautauqua has been called the travelling University of the common people. Certain it is that it caters to no particular group, class or sect. It aims to bring to each community a program so varied that there will be something of special interest to each and every member of that community.

To meet and satisfy these varied tastes with the best in every line, has always been the difficult task of the Chautauqua program builder. The program offered this year demonstrates that the Dominion Chautauqua Company has more nearly approached this ideal than in any of its previous efforts.

ALL TASTES GRATIFIED.

The person who believes the best thing on the program is the humorous lecture will this year be well satisfied. He who prefers to listen to the discussions of seious problems will find his wishes fulfilled. The lover of the inspirational lecture has not been forgotten, and those who prefer the education given by the illustrated lecture of a noted traveller will find their wishes gratified.

Interspersing these lectures are musical companies, both instrumental and vocal, whose offerings will meet the most varied tastes. There will appear a small Symphony Orchestra, a Light Opera Company, a brilliant violinist assisting artists, and last but not least, a splendid Mixed Quartet singing the old songs of bygone days.

The entertainment features are as varied as the lectures and the musical offerings. The play, which has attracted much attention and which has been a most popular feature for the past three years, will this year be more attractive than ever. Then, too, there will appear the youngest entertainer on the Chautauqua platform, whose versatility has pleased her audiences everywhere. And finally, the Indoor Circus, managed by the greatest bird and small animal trainer, will round out the program of entertainment as never before.

WORDS OF APPRECIATION

At a meeting of the members of Napanee Lodge, No. 86, Argyll Lodge No. 212 and Mount Ararat Encampment No. 16, I.O.O.F., held after divine service, April 24th, inst., the following resolutions were moved, seconded and unanimously carried:

(1) That the thanks of the members of the I.O.O.F. be extended to the Official Board of Grace Church, for their courtesy in extending the privilege of attending divine service at Grace Church on the above mentioned date and for the excellent arrangements that were made to accomodate the Brethren.

(2) Further, that the thanks of the members be extended to Rev. W. Pomeroy Rogers for the able, instructive and inspiring address he delivered to the brethren and the memory of which will be an added incentive to the Brethren to fulfil the ideals of true Oddfellows.

(3) That the thanks of the members be extended to Mrs. Bradley and the members of the choir, who by their splendid musical service contributed materially to the impressiveness of the excellent service.

Signed on behalf of the membership.

W. J. VANDUSEN, N.G.
Napanee Lodge No. 86.
P. U. LAIDLEY, N.G.
Argyll Lodge No. 212.
C. S. SWITZER, N.G.
Mt. Ararat Encampment No. 16.

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Get your dairy supplies and milk cans at WILSON'S HARDWARE.

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MOSCOW.

On Saturday, April 2nd, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Baker took their son, Ward, to Kingston General Hospital to undergo treatment for appendicitis.

Misses Florence and Grace Huffman spent the week-end with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Huffman.

Miss Claire Darling, Wilton, is at F. Darling's.

A. C. Baker and Mr. and Mrs. A. Asselstine motored to Kingston Sunday to visit friends in the hospital.

The cheese factory has opened for the summer season.

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BELLROCK.

This fine weather is favorable for the farmers, who are busy sowing and planting.

The cheese factory is open again for the season, under the able management of Mr. Till.

Quarterly service in the Methodist Church here on Sunday, May 1st., Rev. James Lawson, D.D., officiating.

If plans are caried out several large buildings will be erected during the coming season.

Thos. Perrault, Wm. Moir and Thos. Laveck are moving their lumber from the Verona sawmill.

Our teacher, Miss M. M. Cotie, has been in Kingston a few days, attending the exams. at Queen's University.

A TREAT IN STORE

—on—

TUESDAY EVENING MAY 10 8.15

GRACE CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL ROOM

A Melodrama,

"WILLOWDALE"

will be presented by the Wilton Dramatic Club, under the auspices of Grace Church String Orchestra.

Popular admission, 25c.

Come early.

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ROBLIN.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank McConnell, Sr., were "At Home" to a number of the young people on Thursday evening last.

Mr. Fred Bradshaw, Toronto, visited his father, Mr. Harvey Bradshaw, and other relatives here for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Wayte, West Plain, spent Tuesday with Mr. and Mrs. D. Lasher.

Mr. J. M. Hughes, Toronto, visited here for a few days.

Mrs. (Rev.) Wilson spent Wednesday the guest of Miss Ellen Kimmett.

Mr. and Mrs. V. Woods and Mr. and Mrs. W. Powers attended the play, "Our Wives," in Marlbank on Monday evening.

Mothers' Day will be observed in the Methodist Church here on Sunday evening. Special music by the choir, also readings.

Miss Eva Young, Napanee, spent Sunday with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Kimmett.

Mr. Charlie and Miss Ellen Kimmett spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. D. Richmond.

Mr. and Mrs. Moss, Tamworth, attended church here on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. McNeely, Napanee, called on friends in the village on Sunday.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Springtime means Kodak time. Let your boy or girl know the keen delight of making pictures of familiar things around the home. Kodaks and Brownies are sold in Napanee only at WALLACE'S.

DR. R. F. RUTTAN RECEIVES HONOR

McGILL PROFESSOR IS NOMINATED FOR BRITISH CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

Dr. R. F. Ruttan, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.C., director of chemistry at McGill University, and a Canadian chemist of world wide reputation, has been nominated at its annual meeting by the Montreal section of the Society of Chemical Industry of Great Britain, as president of the society. It was explained that as the annual convention of the society is being held in August in Montreal, the nomination rested with this section, and Dr. Ruttan was named with enthusiasm.

Dr. Ruttan, who will probably be president of the society, is a native of Newburgh, Ont., where he was born in 1856. He graduated from Toronto University in 1881, and obtained the gold medal for chemistry at McGill in 1883, studying later for two years in Germany. In 1887 he entered McGill as lecturer, and ever since has been connected with that institution, gradually receiving promotion until in 1912 he was made director of chemistry for the whole university.

While first and foremost a keen scientist, Dr. Ruttan has always been interested in athletics, and was for several years president and captain of the Royal Mounted Golf Club.

His scientific activities have been so many as to baffle enumeration. In research work he confined his attention almost entirely to organic and biological chemistry, but he also has investigated industrial and general chemical problems. One of the most important of the latter was the obtaining of legislation through the Royal Society of Canada, of which he has been president at various times, of legislation prohibiting the use of poisonous phosphorus in matches. As chairman of the advisory council of research he is now promoting a bill in the house of commons to inaugurate a national research institute.

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Insure your valuable furs! Hang up your fur coat in a moth proof bag. All sizes at WALLACE'S.

"SOUVENIR" HABIT GROWS.

Even a Piano Has Been Stolen by Tourists.

A great outcry has arisen in the shipping world over the losses incurred through depredations of thieves, many of whom, it is suspected, are in the employ of companies that are the victims.

Lord Asquith states it has been estimated that in transport through the port of London alone, through pilfering in various forms, there is a loss of £3,500,000 a year.

One shipping company says that, whereas, before the war its losses on cargo attributable to thefts amounted to one shilling and fourpence per ton, it now amounts to 26 shillings and ninepence per ton.

Increases of wages, it is asserted, afford no guarantee of greater trustworthiness. Rather the contrary. The average wages of stewards are said to be four times their pay before the war, but it is in those departments on passenger liners with which stewards are most concerned that depredations, it is declared, are most noticeable.

The manager of one line running to Australia said that recently he had to expend well over £2,000 in replacing the linen stolen on one round voyage alone. On this same round trip the stewards' charges for "overtime" amounted to £2,532.

"Thieving that is going on at sea and in docks is beyond anything in history," writes Lord Inchcape, chairman of the Peninsular and Iriental Company. "A man recently removed the clocks from the smoking and music rooms of one of our steamers, while the passengers were embarking at Tilbury dock, and they have never been traced. Within the last few days a piano was removed from one of the steamers in dock and carried off to a cottage."

Stewards, through their union officials, strongly resent Lord Inchcape's charge that much of the stealing is done by them. One of the officials declares that fondness of the passengers for "souvenirs" is responsible for far more "missing" articles than are the stewards.

Raising Rhubarb.

The easiest way to start a rhubarb bed is to buy roots, and if they are too large, to split in sections with a spade, being sure that each section has a bud in it. These are then planted three feet apart in the row with the bud just below the surface of the ground. The ground should be in good condition before planting. This is best done in the spring. If the plants grow well this first summer, we may make a few small pullings the second season, but not before. The third season you can pull as often as required as long as you do not completely strip the plant. The plants should be well manured each fall with well-rotted manure, and in the spring this is worked into the soil. If the roots, after a few years, begin to throw up many seed stalks, they should be lifted, split in sections and replanted.

You can brag about your garden all winter if you have your canned evidence on the dinner table.

Really there is nothing to canning fruit and vegetables except care, cleanliness, fresh products, jars and heat.

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B. & H. English paint, known the world over, for sale at WALLACE'S.

TOWN COUNCIL MEETING

Council Chamber,
May 2nd 1921.

Council met in regular session on Monday evening Mayor M. P. Graham in the chair.

Present—Reeve Boyes and Councillors Robin, Paul Wilson, Ming, Steacy and Hartman.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and confirmed.

Messrs. McVicker and McGuinness, of the Highways Department, were present at the council and Mr. McVicker addressed the council in reference to the advisability of the town tendering for the removal of 9000 yards of rock from the cut on Robin's hill. The Ontario Government is asking for tenders for this work, and Mr. McVicker thought it would be a good business proposition for the town to consider. The town needs stone for its roads and the speaker thought the council should seriously consider this matter. The speaker expressed the opinion that in all probability the present government machinery already being used at this work would be loaned the town if successfully tendered for this work.

Mr. McVicker was given to understand that the council would consider the question.

Mr. E. Middleton and others petitioned the council for a cement walk to be built this year from Vine's corner easterly to the town limits.

Referred to the Streets Committee to report.

The Hospital Aid Society asked for a refund of charges paid for use of the town hall on April 29th.

On motion the sum of $9.00 was ordered refunded.

On motion of Coun. Hartman and Ming a reward of $25 will be paid for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any party or parties sending in false fire alarms.

Moved by Reeve Boyes, seconded by Coun. Robin, that the Chief of Police be notified that no rubbish or debris of any kind be dumped on any of the corporation streets, lanes or other property of the corporation except by the express consent of the Chief of Police. Carried.

A By-law was passed providing for the construction of a sewer on Dundas street, beginning at a point 200 feet easterly from the western boundary of the town limits and continuing to the said western boundary of the town limits.

On motion the tax collector will be instructed to return his roll not later than June 1st.

Moved by Councillors Hartman and Steacy that the Finance and Streets Committees look into the question and before the council by the representatives of the Department of Highways, Ontario Government, Messrs. McVicker and McGuinness, and report to the council. Carried.

ACCOUNTS.

The following accounts were ordered paid:

S. Casey Denison	$40 00
Chas. Stevens	2 25
Mahle Hardware Co.	2 25
Madole Hardware Co.	6 40
J. L. Boyes	3 20
E. S. Lapum	31 00
Napanee Express	26 81

Several accounts from the Bell Telephone Co., were referred to the Clerk for adjustment.

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Ice cream freezers in any size. Get one and enjoy the pleasure of making ice cream at any time. DAVY & ALLISON. 23-c

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CAMDEN EAST.

C. Peters, Kingston, spent a few days with George Babcock.

Miss Kimmett, Napanee, visited Mrs. Hustel Wednesday.

Mrs. Goodwin and son, Arnott, Toronto, are spending a few weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Skinner.

Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood, Enterprise, were with W. Loucks recently.

Fred Allore is painting Fred Snider's house.

James Davy and Mrs. Storms, Wilton, were at James Skinner's Monday.

Mrs. L. H. Stover had the misfortune to sprain her wrist.

Mrs. H. McGuinness was at Napanee Tuesday.

Among the sick are: Mr. Loucks, Mrs. R. Saul and Grace Gallagher.

Rev. Mr. Latimer was a caller in town Monday.

The Y.P.A. gave their play at Bath Tuesday night.

Edmund Burgoyne entertained a few friends to a birthday party on Saturday last.

The people were sorry to her of John Samson's illness.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Yeomans were at Joseph Avery's on Tuesday.

A. Alkenbrack went to Toronto to purchase a carload of cattle.

Dollars and Presidents.

The cost of electing a United States President has been tabulated by a recent writer who averages out the total disbursements at 135 million dollars. But the personal campaign funds vary immensely, from $50,000 to $16,500,000—this latter being McKinley's bill of costs. Lincoln was the most economical of all the successful candidates in the list. "I cannot enter the ring on the money basis," he wrote; "first because in the main it is wrong, and, secondly, because I cannot get the money."

Lucky Woman.

Mrs. A.—I sometimes envy Martha Washington.

Mrs. B.—Why so?

Mrs. A.—What a snap she must have had with a husband who could not tell a lie.

Value Supreme

is in every packet of

"SALADA" TEA

Every little leaf will yield its full quota of generous 'goodness'. Sold in sealed packets only.

Victory Bond Interest

War Loan Coupons and Interest Cheques may be cashed or deposited at any of our branches.

Deposit your Victory Bond interest in our Savings Department and earn interest thereon.

THE DOMINION BANK

NAPANEE, BRANCH, G. PATTEN CARR, Manager.

Sub-Agency at Roblin, open Tuesdays, Fridays.

War Bond Coupons Cashed Free

The Merchants Bank will cash all War Loan coupons or interest cheques when due, on presentation, without making any charge whatever for the service. If you have not a Savings Account, why not use your interest money to open one with this Bank?

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.

NAPANEE BRANCH, C. H. ANDERSON, Manager.
YARKER, VERONA AND PARHAM BRANCHES, J. W. McCLYMONT, Manager.
TAMWORTH BRANCH, S. D. WHALEY, Manager.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Hound Pups, 3 months old. Apply to E. J. BUCKNAM, Roblin. 23-tf

LOST—A Ford truck chain, between west end of Bridge street and Napanee bottling works. Will finder kindly leave same at the works or notify J. GRIFFIN.

FOR SALE—A few thousand Pocomoki strawberry sets. The most productive berry I have ever grown. A. C. PARKS, Hay Bay Fruit Farm, Napanee, R. 3.

NEAT appearing lady or gentleman to act as our representative introducing useful line of fast selling articles. Write ANDERSON MANUFACTURING & RUBBER COMPANY, 132 Wellington West, Toronto. 23-d

H. W. GALLAGHER

The People's Auctioneer

My experience in handling a number of very successful sales has convinced my patrons that I am capable of handling any sale and promise to give you perfect satisfaction.

List your sales with me.

H. W. GALLAGHER.

Phone 10 ring 1-3,
Adolphustown. 11-3-m

J. M. SIMPSON,
Barrister-at-Law.

Law office over Hydro Electric Store,
Dundas St., Napanee, Ont.

BEVERLEY R. SIMPSON, B.A.
Barrister-at-Law.

57 Queen St., West
TORONTO

WANTED—A smart girl for housework. Apply at once to MRS. ROY E. ROOT, Adelphi St. 13-tf

FOR SALE—Brick house near Driving Park. Electric lights, good well and barn and two lots. Apply Box 57, Napanee. 20-tf

FOR SALE—A number of houses and lots in town, and also a number of desirable farms. Apply to T. B. GERMAN. 42-tf

JERSEY COW FOR SALE—Fawn color, five years old, pure bred, milking, will come in later. ROBT. PERRY, R.M.D. N. 1, 'Phone 183-24, Napanee.

FOR SALE—2-wheel Trailer, with attachments for Ford car, pneumatic tires, in first-class condition. Apply to C. W. CONWAY. 21-tf

CARS FOR SALE—Gray-Dort, Maxwell, both painted and in first-class repair. Also one Buick Roadster in Napanee repair. E. O. UNGAR, Garage. 21-tf

FARM FOR SALE OR RENT

The Soldier Settlement Board, Toronto, offer for sale or to rent, 25 acres lots 32-33, Tp. Adolphustown, Lennox and Addington County, situated on Cook's point. This farm has a large orchard in bearing, and is suitable for all classes of truck farming. For information apply to

G. F. BROOKS,
Agricultural Office, Napanee.
21-bp

FOR SALE—Properties owned by the late Stephen Madden are for sale. Brick residnece, Lot No. 3, West street, Napanee; all modern conveniences, never failing well, large barn including Lots Nos. 19 and 20, 2nd concession Richmond, 52 acres more or less, adjoining town limits, on Belleville road; all good work land. Lots Nos. 14 and 15, in Clarksville, near town; garden land, 2 acres more or less; good frame building known as Slaughter House, cement floors, force pump, tracks, etc. Lots Nos. 21 and 22, in North Fredericksburgh, 1½ miles from town by Kingston road (Highway); 31 acres more or less, all work land, suitable for gardening; a good barn and orchard, small fruits, berries, etc. Apply to ORVAL C. MADDEN, Box 117, Napanee. 17tf

Pursuant to the requirements of the Canada Highways Act sealed tenders marked "Tender for Contract No. 427" will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock noon on Thursday, May 19th, 1921, for the excavation and hauling of approximately 9,000 cubic yards of rock on the Provincial Highway in the Township of North Fredericksburgh, at the easterly limits of the Town of Napanee.

Plans and specifications may be seen on and after Thursday, April 28th, 1921, at the office of W. F. Noonan, Resident Engineer, Napanee, and at the office of the undersigned.

A special cheque for $500.00 or a Guaranty Company's bid bond must accompany the tender. A Guaranty Company's bond for 10 per cent. of the amount of the Contract will be required when the Contract is signed.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. A. McLEAN,
Deputy Minister of Highways.
Department of Public Highways,
Toronto, April 25th, 1921.

Levis Wants Prohibition.

QUEBEC, May 2.—The plebiscite opened in the city of Levis on Monday last to decide whether or not the Provincial Prohibition Act should come into effect, came to a close on Friday, and proved a victory for the prohibitionists by a majority of 307 votes. The total number of votes was 1,511, of which 949 were against the repeal of prohibition and 642 in favor of it.

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For strength and flavor "Daly's Good Tea" has no equal. For sale at WALLACE'S.

W. T. BAIRD
ORGANIST AND CHOIR DIRECTOR
of Trinity Methodist Church
Teacher of Piano, Organ and Voice Culture.
A few pupils will be accepted.
Studio—West Street.

U. M. WILSON,
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public
Crown Attorney, Clerk of the Peace.
Phones—Office 46, Residence 125
Office—Dundas St., NAPANEE

ROYAL HOTEL BARBER SHOP
HARRY SCOTT, Proprietor.
Everything Neat and Sanitary
Best of Service Guaranteed.
GIVE US A TRIAL

THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP TOBACCO STORE
Best Attention, Careful Workmen
Quality Brands of Cigars, Tobacco, Cigarettes, Pipes, etc.
ARTHUR YOUNG, Proprietor

The Best Service

A store can give its customers is to provide the best possible **VALUES** for the prices asked.

We seek to do this, and it is our purpose to make you feel you can absolutely depend upon the **QUALITY** of your purchases here.

OUR STOCK OF CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS MERIT YOUR CAREFUL CONSIDERATION.

THE GRAHAM CO'Y.,
Napanee, Ont.

Coal Oil Heaters reduced to $7.75 at DAVY & ALLISON'S.

G. F. RUTTAN, K. C.
Barrister, Solicitor, etc.
Office—Merchant's Bank Chambers, NAPANEE.
Money to Loan.
Phones—Office 93, Residence 123

H. W. SMITH
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. B. V. Sc., of Toronto University.
OFFICE—Centre Street. PHONE 61

Dr. CAMERON WILSON
OFFICE—ROBERT STREET
House lately occupied by Mrs A. F. Holmes.
Telephone—282.

T. M. GALBRAITH
B. A., M. D., C. M.
Cor. Dundas and West Streets
Specialty—Diseases of Children.
Office hours—Until 9 a. m. 1 p. m. till 3 p. m. 7 till 9 p. m.
Telephone—279.

Dr. R. V. McLAUGHLIN, DENTIST
Entrance on John Street.
Over Wallace's Drug Store.
Telephone—10

Richmond Farmers' Co-operative Association.

FULL STOCK OF
Flour and Feeds, etc. A car of Salt on hand. We are headquarters for
Cream Separators
Call and see them and get our prices.
600 lb. capacity, $80.00
800 lb. capacity, $85.00.

Sid. C. S. McKIM, Manager
10tf

BUY YOUR
BUTTER WRAPPERS
AT THIS OFFICE

Hard and soft cut wood for sale. 'Phone 53.
ROBT. LIGHT.
41tf

Treat your seed grain with Formaldehyde—the only way to prevent "smut". Guaranteed government strength at WALLACE'S

OUR NATIONAL RAILWAYS

THE BIG FREIGHT TRAIN.

This article deals with the advantages to a railway system of handling its freight tonnage in large train loads. It will set out the position in this respect in which the Canadian National Railways stand and indicate the prospects of future improvement.

It will be recalled that the last article dealt with the density of traffic on the C.N.R. and endeavored to show how, by merely lengthening the average haul of its freight by 10 per cent. per annum, without even anticipating any increase in tonnage at all, the C.N.R.'s traffic density would be increased to a point where the government-owned system could be within measuring distance of the C.P.R. as it was operating in 1920—987,313 tons per mile of line on the Canadian National in Canada (20,089.67 miles) as compared with the C.P.R. with just a little more than a million tons per mile of line in Canada.

It is difficult for a line of light traffic density to handle its traffic in large train loads. An annual tonnage density of 730,000 tons is only 2000 tons per day. Under favorable conditions this would represent only one large freight train each way per day. It can be understood readily, however, that for purposes of service to the public this tonnage would have to be split into two, or even three, trains each way. In 1910 and 1911 when the tonnage density on the C.P.R. was 751,000 and 759,000 ton miles respectively, its freight train load was only 340 and 336 tons respectively. Moreover, these two years marked a great advance on that system over previous years, as its train loads had been increased from only 233 tons in 1902 to 299 tons in 1909; and then, as stated, it went up to 340 tons.

It will be observed that the increase in the actual number of tons handled in 1920 as compared with 1913 was but 2.33 per cent., and when the C.P.R.'s 15.4 per cent. increase in mileage (11,601.7 to 13,388.5 miles) is considered, the tonnage per mile of line on that system actually decreased. The ton miles per mile of line increased by 7.8 per cent. whereas the actual ton miles (when worked out) increased by 23.25 per cent. The train load increased by 38.8 per cent. From this table, also it will be seen there was an increase in earnings per train mile of 84 per cent. and a great saving in expense in the operation of train miles. To illustrate this point clearly it might be shown that if the ton miles of 1920 had been handled by the C.P.R. in their average train of 1913, additional train miles to the number of 10,475,972 would have been required. It could not have cost less than one dollar per train mile to have run these additional train miles in 1920 so the extra mileage would have represented a loss in net to the Canadian Pacific of an amount nearly equal to that Company's fixed charges.

This is a striking example of the benefit in operation that may be obtained by increasing the train load. A number of railways in United States had, prior to the war, increased their train load to a point which would not allow their position to be sustained by effecting an advance in this position during the war period. Lack of density prevented similar action in the case of Canadian National Railways. The advantage to the government-owned lines in this direction, may be expected to accrue as a result of the thorough consolidation of the National System, loom up, therefore as substantial in character.

The National Railways as constituted at present—not including the lines of the G.T.R. in the east—have a freight traffic density of 576,500 tons per mile of line. The management succeeded, however, in handling this during 1920, in 379 ton trains, which was a larger average than that of the C.P.R. prior to 1913, in many ways a record year, and one in which the privately-owned company got its average load to 381 tons when it enjoyed a freight traffic density of 989,000 tons per mile of line. This proves, then, that the train load—a most essential factor in efficient operation—has been given the serious consideration by the C.N.R. Management that the subject warrants. The low density of freight traffic and the necessity of competing in relative frequency of service, have been limiting factors in the progress possible in this direction.

When it is possible to lengthen the average haul and at the same time increase the train load, a most favourable set of operating conditions is established and without doubt the relatively good showing of the Canadian Pacific since 1915 is primarily due to the opportunity to do this which presented itself to the Management of that System, which, prior to the war had good density of freight traffic and a relatively light train load compared with lines of similar density.

Sumarizing, then, the prospect for improving the consolidated National System's freight traffic situation are bright as the Government owned lines, although having but 50 per cent. more mileage than their privately-owned competitor, originate twice as much traffic in tons and to raise the density it is only necessary to increase the average distance haul. As the freight density increases the opportunity to increase the train load becomes greater and this, of all factors, is the one most certain to bring about a substantial reduction in the relative cost of moving freight traffic.

As to character of traffic, those classes of freights in which the present National System is deficient, will be made up by consolidation with the Grand Trunk which serves the manufacturing sections, and more fully developed industrial districts not previously reached by the National Lines; and the Grand Trunk also provides the United States connections which are essential from a competitive point of view.

As regards passenger service, the Canadian National Railways are now at a great disadvantage compared with the C.P.R. and even when the Grand Trunk Lines are consolidated with those of the Canadian National Railways, the consolidated System will start quite a bit behind, but the prospects for improving the situation are good, as will be pointed out in another article.

ICE

I am in the ice business again this year. I have purchased another ice house and expect to be in a position to supply all demands.

S. CASEY DENISON
CENTRE STREET, NORTH
'Phone 101.

HE REJOICES OVER HIS GOOD FORTUNE

Ontario Farmer Says He is Like Brand New Man Since He Started on Tanlac.

"I would make anybody rejoice to get the wonderful relief I have," declared Adam Book, well-known farmer residing at Lancaster, Ontario, while relating his experience with Tanlac at the Parke and Parke Drug Store in Hamilton a few days ago.

"At the time I began taking Tanlac I had been suffering with acute attacks of indigestion for a long time. Often it seemed that my time had surely come. After each meal gas would form on my stomach and bloat me up so I could hardly get my breath. My appetite was very poor most of the time, and I had severt attacks of biliousness when I got so dizzy I could hardly stand up. I suffered from constipation, and most of the time I had a terrible headache. My right shoulder ached so I could hardly get my coat on and at times I ached and hurt all over. My nerves were in an awful condition and I scarcely slept any. Mornings I got up feeling dull and heavy, and could hardly do any work at all.

"But the first few doses of Tanlac got me to feeling better. I have taken four bottles now, and my appetite is good, and I never have a trace of indigestion or biliousness. I have no more aches or pains of any kind, and am feeling like a brand new man. I certainly am grateful for what Tanlac has done for me, and I am glad to recommend it to anyone needing medicine."

U. F. O. NEWS AND VIEWS

"It is evident," said Sir George Paish, the great English authority, "it is evident that the railway machinery erected to take care of the production of the country is sufficient to deal with at least twice, if not three times, the existing output; and it is obvious that the burden of interest upon the immense amount of capital supplied will be a heavy one until the productive power of the country is greatly increased. I am convinced that every possible effort will be made by all concerned, the Canadian Government, the Provincial Governments, the municipalities, the great railway companies, bankers, traders and others, as well as by British investors,—to increase rapidly the agricultural and mineral output of the country upon which the welfare of the Canadian people, both individually and collectively, absolutely depends; and the effect of their concerted effort will be so great that the country will carry with safety a burden of interest which might otherwise overtax its strength. It is, however, of the greatest possible importance that the work of directly increasing the productive power of the country by placing a larger proportion of the population upon the land and in the mines should be carried out with the least possible delay."

Does this statement of the greatest English authority on finance not agree with those of Hon. F. A. Crerar, the "Man to Watch," as "The Express" of last week called him? Mr. Crerar, in "the most talked of speech of the season," boldly stated that there were hundreds of miles of railway which had never yet paid for the axle-grease and that with an annual deficit of about seventy millions of dollars the only solution to our National Railway Problem is to "scrap" those lines which do not pay to operate. Mr. Crerar in further conformity with Paish, would increase the utility of our railways by putting a larger population on the land and if no other way to do this can be found, he would undertake a sane system of immigration and colonization. In fact, hundreds of miles of railway have been built in the West, which will never be of any use unless from some source we procure settlers or by some means we at last imbue city-people with a "back to the land" desire.

With a burden of taxation almost unbearable, borne by every Canadian citizen, there is now added this great burden of the C. N. R. deficit. Every married man with a wife and three children must pay approximately $40.00 a year out of his pocket to meet this deficit, whether he or his family ever boards a train or not. At present there seems to be no assurance that next year the deficit will not be greater, which if something is not done will, with huge interest charges, grow and grow as years go by.

Our complacent government officials assure us that there is no cause for panic and most of them have so far been dumb on this great vital public question. But the people of Canada are too much aware of the present War Debt to be quieted by the assurances of professional politicians especially when the ruin of their country seems in sight. It was therefore with a sense of relief that they heard plain F. A. Crerar, come forward with a sane, practical, ready solution to the problem. It was a solution of a man who inspires confidence and clear-headed, sincere, almost errorless in utterance is the man to whom the people of Canada in town and country are looking as their premier of the future, who will usher us safely at last back into safe and peaceful waters again.

AN HISTORIC FAMILY.

Link to Canada's Early Days Has Passed Away.

An interesting link in the early history of Canada passed away in Toronto on February 7 in the person of Mr. William Alexander Shirreff of Fitzroy Harbor, Ont. His forefathers have much to do with the early history of Canada. He was the oldest direct male descendant of Sir William Alexander of Menstrie, first Earl of Stirling, and Secretary of State for Scotland, who receiving a grant of land in America, comprehending Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Gaspe, Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island, Anticosti, etc., dated July 12, 1625, and another grant of fifteen leagues on each side of the River St. Lawrence, dated February 2, 1628, to himself, his heirs and assigns."

The son of the first earl came over and established a colony in Nova Scotia, but was called home to Scotland by the death of his father in 1646.

After the death of the second Earl of Stirling the family took little interest in their possessions in America till near the close of the century, when they again turned their attention to British North America, and Mr. Charles Shirreff, the grandfather of William Alexander Shirreff, the subject of the present sketch, came to Canada to establish his claim to his "American possessions," having received a further grant of land in what is now Ontario. He first settled on one of his grants on Lake Ontario, near what is now the town of Cobourg.

Having received a grant of 5,000 acres in the district of Dalhousie, on the Ottawa river, he sent his son, Alexander, a lieutenant, to survey and settle this claim in 1817. There he afterward moved with his family and there they have since remained, in what is now the township of Fitzroy, in the county of Carleton.

This Mr. Charles Shirreff, grandfather of the late W. A. Shirreff, took a keen interest in the opening up and development of Canada, and was the first to see the necessity of better transportation and to advocate the building of the Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal. On this project alone he spent much of his time and fortune, having surveys and estimates made at his own expense, and making two trips to the Old Country endeavoring to have this project carried out. These surveys and estimates were the only ones in existence till the survey lately made by the Government of the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

When the union of Upper and Lower Canada was proposed, he thought that By-town was the best situation for the new capital, and went over to London to place the matter before the British Parliament and to use his influence to have Ottawa made the capital of the new Canada. He also drove to Toronto from Ottawa in winter to see his friend, Lord Colborne, about the matter. This drive of over three hundred miles he frequently took to interview the powers that were at Toronto in regard to matters pertaining to the opening up of Canada in those days. He also wrote a book on the Colonization of Canada, a copy of which is in the Parliamentary Library in Ottawa.

Mr. Alexander Shirreff, uncle of the late W. A. Shirreff, was commissioned by the Government to survey, map and name the Muskoka country and lakes of that part of Ontario lying between the Ottawa river and Georgian Bay. This report and maps can be seen in the archives at Ottawa.

The late William Alexander Shirreff was born at Fitzroy Harbor, 78 years ago, and lived there practically all his life, on part of the original grant of land which the family still holds. He took a keen interest in the social, educational and political life of the township and country. He was postmaster for 45 years, and served on the School Board for almost as long, and took a great interest in education matters, not only in his own township, but in the province as well.

Boiling Points of Metals.

The boiling points of metals have not hitherto been very accurately ascertained. A new investigation of his subject gives the following results for certain well-known metals: Aluminium, 1,800 deg. cent.; copper, 2,310 deg. cent.; iron, 2,450 deg. cent.; lead, 1,525 deg. cent.; silver, 1,955 deg. cent.; tin, 2,270 deg. cent.

The Pigment Deposits.

The discovery of an extensive deposit of ocher and sienna at no great distance from the surface and within 30 miles of Adelaide, South Australia, has attracted much local interest, particularly in view of the abnormally high price of imported paint pigments. During the years of war several new paint works were established in Australia, but the promotors were handicapped to some extent by the necessity of importing most of the requisite raw materials. This new find of ocher and sienna therefore extends the possibilities of the paint industry and should render it largely independent of overseas supplies of the basic pigments.

Penetrating.

The teacher's last question was meant to be a scientific poser. "What is it that pervades all space," she said, "which no wall or door or other substance can shut out?" "The smell of onions, miss," promptly answered a boy in the front seat.

Sawyer's Lucky Find.

California owes its prosperity to a sawyer who owned a sawmill on a stream. He wanted to widen the tailrace of his mill, and while digging noticed a number of shining objects. He paid little attention to them at first, but later, out of curiosity, picked one up. The nugget was gold, he soon collected a number. The natural result was that this soon became known and thousands of people flocked to this goldfield.

Shoeing Horses Unknown to Romans.

The art of shoeing horses to protect their hoofs against the evils of hard usage was unknown to the Greeks and Romans, and is first mentioned in the history of the Celts as late as the fifth century.

Wilson's - Shoe Store

Men's Black Kid Oxfords, low heel, recede toe at..... $ 5.95
Men's Brown Boots, extra values at..... 7.00
Ladies' Brown Oxfords, new shape at..... 4.00
Ladies' Black Oxfords, new shape at..... 4.00

For Tired, Aching, Tender Feet, consult us about **Dr. Scholl's Foot Appliances**, such as Foot Easiers, Arch Supports, Bunion and Corn Pads, Etc.

We carry a good assortment of TRUNKS, SUIT CASES and CLUB BAGS.

JAS. A. WILSON,
Phone 116. The Reliable Shoe Store.

300,000
B. C. SHINGLES FOR SALE

5 X No. 1, 3 X No. 2, extra thick shingles.
May be seen corner of Centre and Graham streets.
Special low price for cash or terms may be arranged.

GEO. A. CLIFF

3 - Big Specials - 3

3 - Big Days - 3

May 7, May 9, May 10, are the days

After that any of these goods that are left will go back to their regular price.

1. Kapok Mattresses

In 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 inch size. These mattresses have a good strong ticking and are filled with the best grade Prime Japara Kapok. Made with the Imperial roll edge. Easy to handle, as the entire weight is only 33 pounds. Reg. price $27.00, **Sale Price $21.00.**

2. Sideboards

Large size, bevelled mirrors, well constructed and neatly finished. Reg. $39.50 **for $29.50**; Reg. $47.25 **for $37.25**; Reg. $49.00 **for $39.00**; Reg. $51.00 **for $41.00.**

Save yourself a 10 dollar bill.

3. Kitchen Cabinet

Large size, exceptionally well made, enamel interior, nickeloid top on work table, tilting flour bin, metal bread box, cutlery drawer, bake board and bread board. This cabinet has sold as high as $70.00. **Special price $49.00.**

Don't forget this is only a three day sale.

Gibbard's Retail Store
THE HOME OF GOOD FURNITURE
DUNDAS STREET.

Long Distance Service Is Now Classified

THE Classifications on long distance telephone calls in effect from midnight, April 20th, are of interest to all users of that service. It is possible, by a study of your long distance requirements, to effect savings in your long distance bills that are well worth while.

Station-to-Station Service

Station-to-Station service should be used when you are willing to talk to ANYONE at a distant telephone — that is, when you do not need to get a *particular person* on the line.

Station-to-Station service is not only cheaper, but more rapid and accurate than Person-to-Person service. On Station-to-Station service the call can be completed as soon as the distant telephone is answered, while on a Person-to-Person call the particular party wanted must be located and summoned to the telephone.

The charge for a Station-to-Station call cannot be reversed — that is, it cannot be charged to the telephone called, for in that case the telephone operator would have to locate a particular person to approve the charge, which would make it a Person-to-Person call.

Person-to-Person Service

When you make a call specifying that conversation is desired with a particular person at a given number, *Person-to-Person* service is used.

As this service requires greater operating labor and circuit time than a Station-to-Station call, the rate is about 25 per cent greater.

Examples of Different Rates

Following are examples showing the station-to-station and person-to-person rates for distances up to sixty-four miles:

Miles	Station-to-Station Rate	Person-to-Person Rate
0-12	$0.10	$0.15
12-18	.15	.20
18-24	.20	.25
24-32	.25	.30
32-40	.30	.40
40-48	.35	.45
48-56	.40	.50
56-64	.45	.55

Appointment and Messenger Service

Appointment calls and *Messenger calls* are special kinds of person-to-person calls.

An APPOINTMENT CALL rate, which is about 50 per cent higher than the station-to-station rate, is quoted for service when an appointment is made by the calling party to talk at a particular time.

When a person who does not have a telephone is called over long distance and a messenger must be sent to summon the party to the telephone, the MESSENGER CALL rate, which is about 50 per cent higher than the station-to-station rate, is charged, and to this is added the necessary messenger charges.

The Report Charge

When you place a call for a particular person or persons and for any reason they cannot be reached the same day at the address given, or will not talk, or if you make a call and you are not ready to talk when the other person is ready within an hour, a REPORT CHARGE is made. The report charge is about one-fourth the station-to-station rate. It is intended to cover part of our expense of handling the uncompleted call.

Special Evening and Night Rates

The EVENING rate, between 8.30 p.m. and 12 midnight, on station-to-station calls, is about one-half the day rate. The NIGHT rate, between midnight and 4.30 a.m., is about one-fourth the day station-to-station rate.

However, no evening or night rates are quoted on station-to-station calls when the day rate is less than 25 cents. On such short-haul calls the day rate applies. For longer distances special evening and night rates are quoted.

Because it is difficult to reach particular persons at night, when many are away from their homes and places of business, there are no special *evening or night rates* quoted for person-to-person calls. They apply only on station-to-station calls.

Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station

The Bell Telephone Company OF CANADA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Don't spoil your paint job with poor materials. Will guarantee you genuine Elephant lead, pale boiled oil and pure turpentine, at right prices. WALLACE'S Drug Store.

FURS MY LADY WEARS

SIXTY VARIETIES ON MARKET, MANY CANADIAN.

Canadian Lynx Is King of Cat Furs—3,000,000 Plain Cats Used Annually—Wolf Can Be Dyed and Sold as Three Kinds of Fox—Some Silver Fox $1,500 Each.

"ALTHOUGH the requirements of the women account for the greater volume of the world's fur trade," said a merchant the other day, "the fair sex is lamentably ignorant about furs, their various kinds, origins, values and possibilities. It would pay any woman to get posted on this subject even though she may have no immediate prospect of purchasing. Of course, the rare furs attract the eye first and every woman longs for seal or mink, but it is the common kinds which create the larger amount of trade."

Including seal, mink, Persian lamb, beaver and otter, there are 60 and more varieties of marketable fur known to commerce. The leopard of Africa, the pony of Russia, the goat of China and Thibet and the wallaby of Australia are other sources. Imported furs but Canada has a vast and thriving industry all her own.

The Canadian lynx is the king of the cat furs as to price and quality and the cougar as to size. In this family there are also the bay lynx, the bobcat, the wildcat and—don't cringe!—the domestic pussy! Hudson Bay used to produce 40,000 Canadian lynx a year, but the catch had been falling off of late, no doubt, of the slaughter of hares. In seasons of rabbit scarcity the lynx skin is poor, which seems to prove what his staple food is worth. The hair is deep and the color is a pepper-and-salt grey or else a creamy-fawn. The best are found not further south than Minnesota, but the most come from Ontario, Quebec and the north.

The raccoon has recently come into high favor. This animal is so easily domesticated he is now farmed. Full grown he weighs 25 pounds, and measures two to three feet. The trouble is that much of the fur is taken unprime, a sheer waste of life and profit. The civet is the small striped coon, also very popular, the peltry soft and thick.

The wolf when taken in prime midwinter coat can be dyed and re-christened silver fox and red fox, also cross fox. The fur of the shaggy brown-and-grey timber wolf is much deeper than Reynard's, however, and the tail sells for the best neckpieces. The fur is more durable than fox. The northern wolf has a thicker coat than the timber wolf, and the fur can be bleached to imitate white fox or dyed to personate blue fox.

The grizzly bear will weigh 1,100 pounds, the polar 800, and the brown and silver-tip slightly less. The black bear makes the choicest rug, next to a smaller white bear, not a polar, but a fresh water inland cousin of his. The Alaskan grizzly is 9 feet long, the Kodiak bear is some larger, Europe and America the 1920 spring market sold nearly 10,000 skins.

The badger is in high favor. This is a yellowish grey fur with darker overhairs, white at the tip. The depth of the fur is a great beauty point.

The world output of fox runs to nearly two million, and of these three-quarters are red. Canada uses 5,000 polar bears a year. When the white fox changes to his spring coat he is called stone fox. Aleutian fox farmers slaughter off Arctic foxes to prevent their blood marring the blue fox. To science all are but color phases varied by habitat and climate. The kit is the small grey animal of the south. In 1920 silver fox sold as high as $1,200, cross $200.

Skunk is one of the best furs in the trade. The demand exceeds the supply. There are 17 species, of which the jet black grades highest. From 18 inches to one foot is the best-grade size, and the bushy tail will be as long as the body.

Squirrel is one of the fragile furs. The ice age drove camel to warmer Africa and Germany in the past, but we "grew our own" now to a greater extent. The number sold is practically inestimable. These are 249 species in Canada on this continent, the range being from Athabasca to Florida. The Japanese flying squirrel can be used to imitate chinchilla.

The ermine has fallen from its one-time high estate, as miniver of royalty, and cannot command the prices of a century ago. It is brown in summer and white in winter, with with black-tipped tail, and can be distinguished from cat because the fur cannot be stroked the wrong way. It belongs to the weasel and stoat family.

Plain cat is now a factor in the fur trade. Over 3,000,000 are used annually—and just hear the birds singing their happy requiem. In 1920 the prices ran from 55 cents up to $1.15.

The musk-ox becomes a robe only. It is protected by Canadian law. Opossum to the number of 600,000 are used in one to two seasons. The fur is warm, but not durable. Wolverine is dark brown, with a saddle stripe of lighter fur. Chinchilla is a kind of burrowing mouse of a greyblue color. Otter is very popular at present. Of mole the world wins is six million or more. The fur is like plush, and perishable.

The sales of rabbit and hare defy calculation, yet the market is never swamped. England imports nearly ninety million and Australia exports fifty million a year. Canada can sell all hers and re-sell twelve millions from the Antipodes. Rabbit brings more money than seal, marten and sable combined, and the supply is exhaustless. Sometimes it goes into the dye pot and emerges as seal, ermine or fox, but the dye can be detected.

A FEMALE JUROR.

English Woman Tells Impressions During a Murder Trial.

An English jury which included three women returned a verdict of guilty at Bucks Assizes against Geo. Arthur Bailey, charged with poisoning his wife at Little Marlow.

One of the jurywomen, Miss Tack (who manages a farm for her sister and brother), has written her impressions and emotions during the five days' ordeal.

After carrying on this murder trial at Aylesbury my experience leads me to the belief that women should always serve on a trial no matter how grave the offence. If the law calls upon them to do so.

I am the "sister" of a farmer, and with another sister we run the farm. It is our own, and our experience has brought us into contact with most of the phases of life in its realities.

I am naturally proud that I should be one of the first English-women to share the privileges of serving on a jury and exercise my capabilities in endeavoring to serve an English court of justice in the way that men have done during many generations.

I say this although I have never taken part officially in any feminist movement, nor have I been active in any women's cause.

I took my stand in the jury box because I was called upon to do so, and felt it my duty and privilege to respond.

To the many thousands of women who will read these impressions let me say at the outset that I never been in a police court before; but, having experienced five days of the ordeal of this trial, I should welcome it again, and unless they are very nervous there is no reason why women should not be called upon to take part in this way.

"None of us were very nerry,' but there is one thing I feel bound to air a grievance about, and that is that the seats were most uncomfortable. Hour after hour we sat, and the longer we listened the harder seemed the seats.

Although we were locked up from the outside world, there is a distinct reason for this, and in spite of personal inconvenience of this, let me say for the benefit of other women who may have the honor to perform the same duty that it is very necessary that the opinion of a jury should be kept a secret.

There is an old saying that "women will talk." To prevent any possibility of women or men talking about such grave matters in the course of a murder trial it is obvious that the men and the women should be kept in the closest confinement.

Certainly there is this point to be made.

If women are placed on a jury there should be more than one, for there would be less likelihood of long hours as we had, and the necessity for mutual discussion.

One naturally asks: What are the emotions of a woman who takes part in such a terrible affair as this? Let me say frankly that when the fatal word "guilty" was pronounced by the prisoner, and I am bound to admit he kept his countenance well.

It was not a thing I liked. Especially did I feel this in some parts of the trial, and the emotions through which we passed were so poignant that I would suggest, as my personal opinion, that only women of mature age should be called to undertake the responsibilities of a long trial.

My age if forty-eight. I believe that at such an age one's mind is settled and experienced, and I consider that women should be round the age of fifty before they serve on such cases.

I am bound to confess that throughout the trial I was very interested, and not bored by legal detail far a moment. What notes I took were of little value, for I am a business woman, managing Steeple Claydon Farm, Winslow, with my brother and sister, and the points considered of value I kept in my head.

One final word of advice to the women who have to face the same circumstances:

Women have brains and judgment the same as men. Let them regard it as a privilege to be summoned to further with their gifts to the ends of justice throughout the land.

Experts In Furniture.

"Furniture is not beautiful merely because it is old," says Mr. Edmund Gosse in "If I May." "It is absurd to suppose that everything made in 1729, or 1620 or 1520, was made beautifully.

"No doubt there will always be people who regard the passing of time as sufficient justification for any article of furniture. I could wish that they were equally tolerant among the arts as among the crafts, so that in 1920 this very article which I write now could be referred to with awe as a genuine 1920; but all that the passage of time can really do for your dresser is to give a more beautiful surface and tone to the wood.

"This, surely, is a matter in which you can judge for yourself without being an expert. If your dresser looks old you have got from it all that a craftsman of any period can give you; why worry, then, as to whether or not it is a genuine antique"? The expert may tell you that it is a fake, but the fact that he has suddenly said so has not made your dining-room less cheerful. Of it is less beautiful, it is only because an "expert' is now in it. Hurry him out."

Valuable Dye Discovery.

Two South Africans are engaged in manufacturing a vegetable dye in Cape Town which may have a revolutionary effect on the textile industry. It is a direct substantive dye, to be used with cold water only, the material being simply soaked for less than ten minutes in a cold dye solution. The dye is stated to be non-injurious to any fabric.

India Is a Great Problem

IF Ireland supposes that she is providing the chief trouble for the British Government to-day, Ireland is unduly self-conscious. There is more to be feared from India, though Indian affairs receive a relatively small amount of publicity. Lord Reading, who has gone to India as Viceroy, is said to have undertaken a more important task than has been entrusted to any other Englishman in a hundred years. It is his business, in round numbers, to prevent all India bursting into flames and detaching itself from the Empire. His appointment has been approved and condemned on the same grounds, namely, that he is a Jew, and has the Oriental mind. The Duke of Connaught, faithful old soldier that he is, has also gone to India to do what lies in his power to allay distrust and compose differences. The problem is a gigantic one, and if it is finally solved in our day it will be even more remarkable than it appears to be. The danger seems to be greater than it was at the time of the Indian Mutiny, since dissatisfaction and unrest have invaded so many more people. Moreover, there are outside influences at work, which was hardly the case when the Sepoys revolted.

The trouble is said to have started sixteen years ago, and those who give this date place the blame upon Lord Curzon, though probably unfairly. The truth is that the mind of Curzon is that he endeavored to continue the sort of government that India had had without understanding that the period of unrest had entered into the problem, that times had changed. He believed the natives were to be treated in magnificent spectacles and reckoned rather as fretful children than as intelligent men and women. The old idea was to play Hindu against Mahomedan, and to carry out this idea he found it advisable and necessary to partition the province of Bengal which had cultivated more than any other province the idea of nationality. This partition weakened Bengal, but it served to heighten nationalism. The chief agitators and revolutionaries and nationalists were in this state, and the repression is said to have strengthened them enormously though at the moment it seemed to lessen their influence.

This experiment of Curzon was followed by that of Minto-Morley regime which offered the natives an opportunity to take part of the responsibility of governing themselves. The war gave Indian troops what they had she desired to break away from the British raj. Events proved that she had no such desire. Their loyalty was touching. The Indians were ready to fight for the Empire, though toward the closing stages the Nationalists pressed unsuccessfully for being obliged to fight anywhere except in India. The fact that one of the enemies whom they were to engage was the Turkish Sultan and Sultan of Turkey was recognized as chief of the Moslems was a further complication. Yet the Indian troops fought valiantly. But another result of the struggle is said to have been the creation of a common spirit of nationality between Moslem and Hindu. This was followed by some credulity as to the advantages of Bolshevism, for the Bolsheviks have been active in India ever since they established their authority in Russia.

The Amritsar incident and other threats of a general Indian uprising indicate that some such reforms as those planned by Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford, were necessary. They aim to give India a larger measure of self-government than intended by the Minto-Morley proposals. The Empire is not to have complete autonomy or self-government, but a generous measure of it. There is to be an electorate of 5,000,000 out of a total population of more than 300,000,000. Provision is to be set up to broaden the franchise and increase the number of matters which the natives of India can settle for themselves as well as to begin to play the necessary gift for constitutional government. The charter is much broader than anybody would have looked for twenty years ago, and while it satisfies the moderates, and all the numerous low castes, it does not go as far as the "brittle intellectuals" demand.

Most important of all it fails to satisfy Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, who is the acknowledged leader of the Indian Nationalists. He is a Hindu, a religious ascetic, and is in favor of India giving up all the alleged benefits of civilization and returning into the condition from which she was rescued by Clive and Hastings. He is a sort of dreamer like Ruskin, who believes that machinery is a curse, and that the natives would be better padding along in their bare feet upon their affairs than using railroads and telephone. He says that this is the view of the masses of India, and that they ought to be allowed to decide for themselves what is best for them. Reports conflict as to what methods he would use, but it appears that he is in favor of passive resistance. He would call whole cities to hunger strikes. He would have his followers put the train service out of business by laying themselves down across the tracks. Yet another speech credits him with declaring that India must free herself, even if she has to wade through oceans of blood to do it. He is described as an extreme religionist with a beguiling tongue, and certainly nobody in India has any such influence with both Hindus and Moslems. Oddly enough he was once a British soldier in South Africa, and is said to have first turned against the Empire when he found that Indians had to use finger printed and otherwise regarded as criminals in a British country.

DEAD TIMES FOR NICKEL.

Demand for Ontario's Rich Metal Has Fallen Off.

Named after "Old Nick" because its German discoverers in 1751 found it such wicked stuff to separate from other metals, nickel more than earned its Satanic sobriquet in the late war. Greatly stimulated by European demands prior to the Great War, the nickel industry has lately fallen upon hard times, and the Ontario mines which supply more than 70 per cent. of the world's total consumption, the biggest, the Canadian Copper Co. and Mond Nickel Co. are running with greatly reduced forces, while a third mine, the British-American corporation, closed down completely a few weeks ago, shutting up both its mine and smelter until the market for nickel improves.

The desolate tract of rocky country denuded of all foliage by the sulphur fumes, marks the location of the nickel mines district of Sudbury, probably the most desert, this area is probably the richest in the entire province. It contains the most extensive known deposits of nickel in the world. In fact nickel is only found in considerable quantities in one other place, the French penal colony of New Caledonia, a large island 700 miles east of Queensland in the Pacific, whose mines are a monopoly of the French Government. Nickel was discovered near Sudbury in 1882 when the main line of the C.P.R. was in process of construction. At that time the importance of the discovery was not quite realised in Canada.

But the Germans were quick to see the value of the deposits. The Krupps made several offers to Canada for the properties, and in this connection the late Sir Charles Tupper went to Europe and visited the Krupp works at Essen. In his report Sir Charles described this vast manufactory of cannons and armor-plate, and said that though he saw many interesting things, there was one department into which neither he nor any other visitor was allowed to penetrate. Some dispensation of Providence seems to have prevented the Krupps getting possession of the mines at Sudbury. The rights of the properties were finally sold to the Canadian Copper Co., synonymous with the International Nickel Co., the real governing concern in the United States.

That notwithstanding the royalty they pay to Canada on metal mined, the International Nickel Co. got a huge profit when they bought the mines, is generally conceded. In fact the terms on which this rich property was handed over have been a topic of fiery discussion ever since, both in and out of Parliament. The International is, though controlled by Canadians and with large blocks of stock, preponderately held by American interests. The other mines — the Mond and British-Canadian nickel—closed down after the outbreak of war, it will be remembered, strenuous regulations were taken to prevent any more nickel reaching Germany finally. And it seems unlikely that anything much did, with the possible exception of one or two small cargoes like that which the Germans boasted they had carried home on the German U-boat Deutschland. But Germany and Austria-Hungary, shipping in cargoes of nickel from Canada, and the bullets and shells which slew the youth of this country, especially in the early days, when men with projectiles and the armor-plate of the German High Seas Fleet were mostly equipped with nickel from Canada.

The ore is roasted in huge blast furnaces near Sudbury and the resultant metal run into great ingots. The matte or mixture is of a yellowish color and contains a large content of copper mixed with nickel, and often some gold and silver. In fact, it is said that the contents of these precious metals is sometimes sufficient to pay expenses of mining and smelting. These ingots of matte are shipped away to New Jersey where the International Nickel Co.'s. refinery separates the various metals. The Mond Co. sends its matte to Wales, and the British-American is only one of the three to refine in Canada, sends its matte to Deschenes, near Ottawa, Quebec.

Indispensable for war purposes, nickel is used to toughen cannons, tip projectiles, and make armor-plate. It is also combined largely with steel greatly strengthens and toughens the latter. Nickel is also in great demand for peaceful purposes, for it combines the maximum of strength and a minimum of weight is very little susceptible of corrosion.

In connection it is very valuable as a plating for other metals. Nickel is used making Britannia metal or German silver, which is an alloy with brass, and for coinage in all important countries except Great Britain and Canada. Returns made by the Mond Nickel Co. from their Coniston Smelter for 1919, show that the ores treated contained 22,035 tons of nickel and 12,099 tons of copper. The total amount of Canada's nickel alone in 1919—almost fifty ounce of which came from the Sudbury region—was 4,542,953 pounds, valued at $17,817,181.

Egypt Orders Wood.

One of the largest orders for manufactured lumber ever secured in British Columbia was closed recently when the Canadian Overseas Trading Co. signed up to supply an Alexandria firm, which represents the Government of Egypt, with 4,000,000 feet of railway ties. The first million feet, comprising two shiploads, leaves Vancouver shortly aboard the Canadian Government steamers.

Weeping Stag.

Among the creatures that weep the most easily are the ruminants. All hunters know that the stag weeps, and the giraffe is not less sensitive, and regards with tearful eyes the hunter who has wounded it.

CAN FISH HEAR?

Dr. Anton Krause Now Claims That They Can.

This much disputed question seems at last to have been settled in the affirmative, due to the recent researches made by Dr. Anton Krause. As there is no portion having connections to the auditory organs of fish, it was assumed that fish had no hearing powers.

This has, however, been demonstrated that not the receiving apparatus, but the auditory nerve, which can spread out in all directions close under the epidermis of the body, is the chief essential for hearing purposes. Whereas the removal of the inner ear of fish had apparently no effect, they were no longer on the contrary affected by waves of sound as soon as the auditory nerve had been cut through.

That fish can hear has been shown by experiments made with no less than thirty-five different species. Former attempts made to obtain the question have all led to very confusing results. Maier, for instance, in 1909 observed in a very shy specimen of the silurus glanis or sheath fish, that it disappeared like a flash of lightning when he whistled, and this led him to treat other fish in the same way, but with the same result. Dr. Benjamin, of Utrecht, also observed that fish would quickly disappear behind stones as plants upon stamping on the floor, or knocking at the walls of the aquarium; whistling, shouting and singing, however, he states had no effect whatsoever.

Dr. Krause experimented with a silurus glanis of about twelve inches long. Conversation held in an ordinary tone of voice at a distance of three or four yards did not affect the fish at all; movements of people and walking over the floor in an ordinary manner also did not disturb the specimen. Stamping, however, caused the fish to dart away at once although the aquarium was protected against vibrations by means of felting. A shrill whistle had the same effect although, upon whistling, and even knocking at a distance of about two meters, the specimen remained motionless. On repeating these experiments regularly, the fish gradually ceased to re-act regularly to these tests; for instance on the 12th day when loud whistling and knocking were commenced the fish only moved three times in eight separate tests.

Krause assumes from this that the silurus glanis hear loud noise s, but finally becomes accustomed to them.

As Meek as a Lion Cub.

"There are certain men who are classed as 'unselfish' animals," writes Henry Woodhouse in the American Magazine, on how animals act in airplanes. "Perhaps the most famous among armchair animal aviators are Whiskey and Soda, two lion cubs, pets of Ike Lafayette Escadrille.

"The cubs finally had to be sent to a zoo in Paris because they were too nervous under fire. The men of the squadron decided, after their experience with Whiskey and Soda, that there was something wrong with the old saying, 'As brave as a lion.' When a bombardment was going on, they were plenty brave enough; but they roared with fright. They simply ran amuck with terror, dashing into anything and clawing blindly at anything and everything.

"Whiskey died especially in awe of—what do you think? An ordinary rabbit and a rooster. One day the cub was nosing round when he blundered into a corner where the rabbit had its hutch. At the approach of the investigating Whiskey the rabbit turned round and let out a kick that landed squarely on the cub's nose. Whiskey never forgot that kick. It gave him a wholesome respect for rabbits. And he stood equally in awe of another pet, a rooster that delighted in pecking on him. At sight of either the rabbit or rooster young Mr. Lion would hide for cover."

The Hero.

"Oh, yes!" said the proud mother. "Our Harold won the French Croix de Guerre during the war."

"Oh, indeed!" murmured Harold, under his breath, but the trouble had been done.

"O-oooo!" purred one old girl. "How very wonderful! How brave!" echoed another, and they all—about nine fussy old friends of his mother —crowded round him.

"Oh, do tell us how you won it!" they all chimed.

"Oh, it's nothing!" answered Harold, but they persisted in their inquiries. "Well," he said, "if you must know, I got it for letting a French officer kiss me!"

SUFFERING OF YOUNG WOMEN

This Letter Tells How It May be Overcome—All Mothers Interested.

Toronto, Ont.—"I have suffered since I was a school girl with pain in my left side and it seemed to be growing worse each year until I was all run down. I was bad at times that I was unfit for work. I tried several doctors and patent medicines, but was only relieved for a short time. Some of the doctors wanted to perform an operation, but my father objected. Finally I learned through my mother of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and how thankful I am that I tried it. I am relieved from pain and cramps, and feel as if is has saved my life. You may use my letter to help other women as I am glad to recommend the medicine."—Mrs. A. Goodman, 15 Rockvale Ave., Toronto.

Those who are troubled as Mrs. Goodman was should immediately seek restoration to health by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Those who need special advice may write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. These letters will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Northern Miracles.

Mr. Henry Brouleau, a farmer living near Maitice, where the American "comic-opera mosquito" emerged from the "frozen wilds" of Northern Ontario, had a unique experience with one of his hens recently.

It appears that Mr. Brouleau had been using a cardboard container of a phonograph cylinder record for throwing out grain to his poultry and had left his cardboard cylinder in the hen yard partly filled with grain. During the early morning a Rhode Island Red rooster undertook to pack the grain from the cylinder and his head became jammed into it, whereupon he immediately became frightened, and finding himself blind-folded started on a mad rampage around the yard, screeching and making all the noise he could muster under the circumstances while the grain was falling out and scattering in all directions. This greatly disturbed the hens, and one old dame became so badly scared that she rushed to the barn, and flew up on to one of the rafters in the loft.

No amount of coaxing and calling would dislodge her from her high perch, and it was not until the afternoon of the following day that Mr. Brouleau reached her with a ladder. There he found to his consternation that the hen had laid a huge egg during the exact shape of the cardboard container which the rooster had become attached to; on the outside of which, as a result of production of a phonograph trademark and a lot of blurred lines across the centre of the box-shaped egg. Mr. Brouleau immediately went into town with his "freak egg," and a local wit, who is much given to amateur experimenting, cut off both ends of the egg, put a cylinder phonograph, placed the needle in position and set the machine going, when to the amusement of a large audience, the phonograph reproduced in a very plain tone, "The Cock o' the North."

This story was manufactured to fool the American mosquito men who believed the one about the wolves that brought a beaver to cut down a tree for them. The northerners wonderful it would have been believed as readily as the animal story.

Halibut Fishermen.

The halibut fishermen of the Pacific coast have a reputation for hoggery. They invariably pay all their bills before starting on a fishing expedition. They regard it as bad luck to leave any unpaid accounts behind. These men do not work for wages. They pay all expenses for their equipment and then insure in the proceeds of the trip.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

A Non-Glare Lens at $1.25 per pair and others at Higher Prices.

Good Advice Regarding your Battery during winter.

Willard Service Station - GRAHAM'S GARAGE
Next Gibbard's Retail Furniture Store.

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All Classes of Job Printing are handled by this office. We have the Stock, and complete Machinery, and guarantee our Workmanship
Loose Leaf Ledger Forms
Loose Leaf Ledgers
Counter Check Books

Express Printing House
John Street, - Napanee

Wilson's Hardware Store

Housecleaning Time is Here

We have a **Paint** for every **Purpose** and a **Brush** to put it on.

For Your Walls and Ceilings

Martin-Senour Neu-Tone Paint

(The paint with a velvety surface)

Martin-Senour Gloss Paint.

Muresco, Alabastine.

For Your Floors & Woodwork

Martin-Senour products in: Grotland Color, Wood-lac, Varnish Stain, "Marbleite" Varnish, Porch Paint and Floor Paints in all shades.

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The Famous Degrah Varnish.

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ALL OLD STOCK AND OLD PRICES

SIGNET AND EMBLEM RINGS

Different Designs.

All Prices.

F. Chinneck's Jewellery Store

Two or More Things Every Farmer Should do.

If you have an auto top or buggy top needing repairs take it to the **M. B. MILLS CO.**, and get it done right away, NOW, before the spring rush. Also if you want CUSTOM HATCHING or BABY CHICKS place your order NOW, as our order book is filling fast. Eleven incubators in commission, five batches off already. Bring us all your surplus hens and chicks any day and get top prices. And lastly remember that we are selling all kinds of P.L.W. SHARES AT A REDUCTION from last year's prices. Come to us for breeding cockerels.

The M. B. MILLS CO.,
Foot of John Street.
'Phones: Residence, 298, shop 103. 16-d

Varnish your floors, linoleums and furniture with "Copaline". It stands water best, dries hard and with a good gloss, and does not darken floors. For sale in Napanee only at WALLACE'S.

Candy.

Get a 1-lb. box at H. W. KELLY'S, he is selling them during Easter holidays for 50c. Fresh in.

Expert Photo Finishing.

Developing, 5c. roll, printing, 3c. a piece, any size. Post paid.
JACKSON STUDIO,
Chesley, Ont.

Best Price on Paint.

We are clearing out some well-known brands. You can get while for inside or outside use and many colors, at lowest price. Dog't miss this: WALLACE'S Drug Store.

Richmond Farmers' Co-operative Association

Will ship hogs, cattle and sheep NEXT MONDAY. Highest returns. All stock insured against loss.

SID. C. S. McKIM,
Manager.

The Market Grocery.

Double Tuberous Rooted Begonia, fresh garden seeds. The best we can buy in groceries and flour. 3 lbs. black tea for $1.00. We also carry high grade Tea and Coffee.

THOMPSON BROS.

Napanee Women's Institute.

The regular meeting of the Napanee Women's Institute will be held in the Agricultural Office on Tuesday afternoon, May 10th, at 2.30 o'clock. Dr. Milsap will give an address on Dental Inspection and The Care of the Teeth. A full attendance is requested.

Auction Sale.

Of the estate of the late Charles Emberley, at the farm, 1½ miles west of Yarker, on Tuesday, May 10th, 1921, at one o'clock, 4 milch cows, 4 horse, buggy, cutter, set of single driving harness, 2 robes, quantity of lumber, cut wood, hay, straw, hens, brood sow, 4 shoats, and all household effects, and other articles too numerous to mention. Terms: $10.00 and under, Cash; over that amount, 6 months' credit on approved joint notes bearing interest at 7 per cent. At the same time and place the farm, consisting of 180 acres more or less, subject to reserve bid. Possession this fall. Terms made known day of sale.
S. W. Clark, Auctioneer; Mrs. M. M. Macdonald, Executrix.

For Pure Cocoa for your children go to **H. W. Kelly's**, he has a barrel of it at 25c. per lb.

Auction Sale.

H. W. Gallagher will sell for Orval Madden, at the residence of the late Stephen Madden, Napanee, on Saturday, May 7th, 1921, at the hour of 12 o'clock sharp, 3 purebred Holstein cows, 1 purebred Holstein bull, 5 grade Holstein cows, one grade Holstein heifer, 3 calves, one purebred; driving cart, buggy, harness, sap pan and buckets, separator, implements and household furniture. At the same time the real estate of the late Stephen Madden will be offered for sale, subject to a reserve bid. The property is in four parts: 2 acres of garden land and slaughter house in Charksville; Lots 20 and 21 in North Fredericksburgh, 34 acres of good land with orchard and barn; Lots 19 and 20 in Richmond township, adjoining the town, 32 acres; The family residence on West street, all modern conveniences, never failing well, large barn. 22-bp

Smoke your meat the new way! "Essence of Smoke" gives a delicious flavor and is so easy to use. Directions with each bottle. At WALLACE'S.

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Harry Seymour's boot repair shop. Honest workmanship, fair prices. Try us.

We close every Wednesday, during May, June, July, and August at noon.

Screen doors, window screens and wire screen, in any size, shape or length. DAVY & ALLISON. 23-c

GRACE METH. CHURCH

Rev. W. P. Rogers, B.A., Pastor.

Wednesday, 8.00—Prayer and Praise.
Wednesday, 9.00 — Teachers' meeting.
Thursday, 3.00—W. M. S. annual meeting.
Thursday 7.30—Three C's meet
Sunday 11.20—Sacrament of Baptism.
Sunday, 9.30—Morning Class.
Sunday, 10.30—Morning Worship.
Sunday, 11.45—Sunday School.
Sunday, 7.00—Evening worship.

For Your Furs.

Better than Moth Balls and not disagreeable to use "Red Cedar Flakes", 25c. a largs package, at WALLACE'S.

Paint Up!

Martin-Senour 100 per cent. pure paint, gives absolute satisfaction or money refunded. Try it. Sold only at WILSON'S HARDWARE.

New Beaver Lake Bridge.

The new government bridge at Beaver Lake, just north of Tamworth, on the highway from Napanee to Arden, will be completed this week. The bridge is of steel and concrete and is a much needed improvement on that road.

Fatally Shot by Gun in Buggy.

On Monday of last week, Thos. Flannagan, Erinsville, while driving a buggy had a shot gun standing upright beside him. The gun slipped through a hole in the bottom of the rig and exploded, shattering his left arm. Mr. Flannagan was taken to the Hotel Dieu, Kingston, and given every attention and the arm was amputated in an effort to save his life. He passed away on Thursday and the remains were taken to Erinsville for interment.

The Legislature Has Adjourned.

Ten minutes before five o'clock on Friday morning, the second session of the Ontario legislature came to an end, except for formal prorogation ceremonies by the lieutenant-governor, which will take place later. The session opened on January 25th and has been open for sixty-three working days. It has been notable for long sittings. Fourteen times the House sat till after midnight and three times till five in the morning. In all 262 bills were introduced.

Re Junior Red Cross.

Junior Red Cross work is already making fine headway. North, east and west Junior Auxiliaries have been formed. Many of these have called themselves after famous battles in the Great War; others have chosen the names of former students who passed on, serving king, country and the little folks back home. As one instance of the work already done, the Manitoulin Island sent in $10.45 for memberships and aid for crippled children. The Auxiliary has taken part also in improving health and hygiene conditions in the community. It has 59 charter members and 69 boy and girl officers. Apart from the help given to less fortunate boys and girls, Junior Red Cross members will find their sympathies broadened and they themselves will receive invaluable trainings in hygiene.

Don't forget about your **Coffee.** When you want something extra try 1 lb. of **Kelly's Famous Coffee.** Ground fresh every day none can equal it one spoonful is equal to two spoons of any other kind. One trial will convince you. At H. W. KELLY'S grocery.

Peace Time Red Cross Work.

On Tuesday evening of last week a goodly sized audience gathered in the town hall at the call of the local Red Cross Society to learn something about the movement now well under way for the extension of the work of the Red Cross Society to the needs of the world in times of peace. Its usefulness as an auxiliary force in war time has been amply demonstrated. Why should not the same agency be used for the relief of suffering in peace time? This question was ably dealt with and most satisfactorily answered by Mrs. H. P. Plumptre, president of the Ontario Division of the Canadian Red Cross Society. Acting upon the belief that a healthy people are most likely to be a happy and prosperous people, the first and chief aim of the present movement, as eloquently outlined by the speaker, is to raise the standard of the health of the Canadian people. An educative campaign is one of the first steps. All Red Cross Societies are urged to retain their charters, to increase their membership and to keep up those branches of the educative and relief work that the community most needed. Junior Red Cross Societies are advocated and it developed, in the course of the discussion that followed, that the pioneer Junior Society of the province has been formed at Conway and is already doing good work. A membership drive will be undertaken soon and the Napanee branch with its splendid war record is not likely to take a second place in this new line of work.

Best Elephant White Lead, pure boiled Linseed Oil, best Turpentine, Glass, Putty, Etc., all at WILSON'S HARDWARE.

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A Fine Assortment of Fabrics to Select from

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Plain Indigo Blues and Mixture Greys

Leave Your Order Early for Your New Spring Suit

JAMES WALTERS,
Merchant Tailoring, - Napanee.

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH

Rev. A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. D., pastor.

10.30—Morning service.
11.45—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
7.00—Evening service.
Wednesday, 7.30—Midweek meeting for prayer and Bible study.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH
Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church:
Thursday, Ascension Day—
8.30 a.m.—Children's service.
10.30—Holy Communion.
Sunday, May 8th—
8o.—Holy Communion. Annual corporal communion and Quiet offering of the W. A.
10.30—Morning Prayer.
12.00—Sunday School.
7.00—Evening prayer.

Do Your Own Graining.

Let us show you the "Campbell" way. It is so easy and you'll be delighted with the results. Ask at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

Laurier Monument Fund.

To date there has been subscribed towards the Laurier Monument Fund the sum of $34,-913.87. This represents the voluntary subscriptions of tens of thousands of people, for the largest amount accepted from any one person is $5.00, and in hundreds of cases sums of $1.00 and less have been sent in without names or addresses. The work is now well under way and anybody desiring to subscribe may do so by forwarding an amount to the Honourary Treasurer, Mr. P. C. Larkin, Toronto.

A Napanee Girl's Success in The West.

Miss Norma E. Shannon, of Saskatoon, Sask., and a former Napanee girl, has recently graduated with honor in Westmount School, of that city. She was successful in carrying off the first prize as Conductor of the Class "B", Grade III. Chorus competition at the Public Schools Music Festival, which was held in Third Ave. Methodist Church, on the afternoon of April 20th, eleven different schools competing. She also acted as accompanist for both the Class "A" Groups I and II. Chorus of Westmount, which also had the honor of winning first prize in the morning session, and the Class "C" Groups IV. and VIII. Chorus of Westmount, which stood third from the top, being but three points behind the winners in the evening session. The test piece in this instance was a beautiful 3-part chorus "Fall on Me Like a Silent Dew," by Coleridge-Taylor. The two winning Conductors of Westmount were presented with beautiful tributes of spring flowers and sweets from an appreciative staff.—Saskatoon Star, April 21.

Lawn Mowers, Lawn Hose, everything you require in the garden. DAVY & ALLISON. 23-c

Van Advertises Canada.

A motor touring van designed to advertise Canada throughout the English provinces, has been started upon its tour by the emigration department of the Canadian Government. The van is stocked with exhibits of Canadian grain and fruits and its sides are adorned with banners and slogans encouraging emigration to the Dominion.

Peace River District.

The Peace River district forms part of Northern Alberta and comprises 74,000,000 acres, most of it arable. Several thousand settlers have taken up homesteads in this last great West of Canada. A high grade quality of wheat is grown there. Railroads are gradually opening up the country.

Tennyson's Figuring.

The son of a distinguished mathematician has frequently evinced a disposition to follow in the footsteps of his eminent parent.

One day, glancing over a column of Tennyson's poems, he came upon the line, "Half a league, half a league, half a league onward."

"Dad," asked the boy, "did Tennyson ever go to school?"

"Why, of course, my son," replied his father.

"I was thinking that he couldn't have learnt much arithmetic," said the boy. "If he meant a league and a half, why didn't he say so?"

A Famous Ruby.

Historically, one of the most interesting gems among the crown jewels in the tower of London is the famous ruby, as large as a small hen's egg, which has the place of honor in the front of the King's state crown. This is the celebrated jewel which first belonged to the Black Prince, the eldest son of Edward II.

TRINITY METH. CHURCH

Pastor—Rev. S. J. Shorey, D. D.

The Rev. Dr. Shorey will conduct the services next Sunday at 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m.
11.45—Sunday School.
Wednesday, 7.30—Prayer and praise service.

PARLIAMENTARY LETTER

Ottawa, May 2—The Premier will go to the conference of Prime Ministers at London, in June, and by virtue of the strength of his parliamentary support, he will go without having either his hands or his tongue tied in the discussions which are to take place. On the explanations given to the House of the purposes of the conference there would appear to have been little to worry about in this regard, for Hon. Arthur Meighen informed the House on various occasions that the coming conference was to be merely a sort—preliminary canter in preparation for the Imperial Conference proper. The Canadian government has taken the view that such problems as naval defence and the like should be left for the real Imperian Conference and the idea that the Prime Minister conveyed was that this course would be followed.

However, David Lloyd George and Winston Churchill, who are usually given credit for knowing whereof they speak in such matters, conveyed quite an intimation that the June conference would be the real thing and that the decisions reached there would be binding. With the exception of those government supporters who attended the caucus early in the week, the House was inclined to accept the view of the British authorities and seek to make sure that Mr. Meighen would let the Canadian have anything while he was on his little jaunt overseas. Mr. King and his followers did not like being bound over to any constitutional changes without full consultation of the people and their representatives, and the Liberal leader therefore moved an amendment to the motion to go into supply which contained the necessary safeguards.

It was "Statesman's Day" when Imperial affairs were discussed and the House was somewhat elevated above the plane of parochial matters. There was nothing partizan about it, unless it was the fact that an amendment was supported by the opposition and the farmers, and opposed by the government, but there was no loss of party than the interests of Canada at stake. The amendment was negatived, for the government still has its "working majority" on call.

Sixty-four members voted in favor of the safeguards proposed by Mr. King and ninety-four were against them and for giving the Prime Minister and his companions in London a free hand and free voice.

The Premier had followed the usual course of submitting the government's policy to his own party followers early in the week, and there sounding his support. When the matter came up in the House he had had additional speaking support of Sir Robert Borden and Hon. N. W. Rowell, both of whom have always stood for a debate on overseas affairs. Sir Robert led off, and traced constitutional history away back into the dim and shady days of the past. Canada's progress and development in the future, according to the former Premier, would go on with her remaining as one of the sister nations of the Empire.

The progressives were led by Dr. Michael Clark, who held the reins in the absence of Hon. T. A. Crerar, who has gone out on the stump in York-Sunbury. Dr. Clark could not see why the conference should be held at the present time when there are so many things for the Prime Ministers to look after in their own countries. Mr. Lloyd George, he declared, had enough troubles on his hands without taking days or week-ends off to attend a conference, and the rest of them would be better off doing their own housecleaning.

Another step has been taken in Grand Trunk arbitrations. The time for the award to be made expired without the hearings being finished and the government applied for news to the company directors by refusing to allow any extension or meet any further Grand Trunk payments unless the control of the road was handed over to the government. Matters stood at that stage until the government introduced a bill giving it power to extend the time of the award if necessary, on agreement with the company. The bill came before the House for the third reading after midnight one night. It has become a sort of governmental habit to introduce important measures at any time between midnight and dawn, when there is a small House and a tired one.

Hon. Mackenzie King protested against the railroading of important legislation and pointed out to the government that it had been necessary during the last two or three sessions for the government to come back to the House time and again to have corrected errors which it had made in ill-considered legislation that was being rushed through just as the Grand Trunk bill was being rushed though. The protest, of course, was unavailing, but it was followed by protests from J. A. Robb, (Huntingdon) and Hon. R. Lemieux (Maisonneuve) both of whom recorded themselves as opposed to public ownership of the roads. For a time it looked as if the House would be kept going for hours, but the two protests were all recorded and the bill carried on division in half an hour.

There was one all-night sitting during the week, and this also arose from an attempt to bring on important estimates after midnight and crowd them through a slim House. Hon. F. B. McCurdy, Minister of Public Works, brought down his estimates and attempted to slide through an item of about $220,000 for repairs to drill hall, etc., at Amherst, N.S. The Opposition wanted information, and first they protested against bringing down estimates during the morning hours. A deadlock developed when the Minister insisted that he would sit until the items went through, and the Opposition kept him sitting until 6.15 next morning, when he finally gave the requested assurance that the expenditures would not be made unless they were necessary, and the items passed.

The government, which started with an exalted viewpoint regarding abolition of patronage, has fallen before the insistent demands of private members. A bill is now before the House to provide for the return of certain outside Civil Service appointments to the patronage system. The bill does not mention the patronage system at all but "a rose by another name" will get as many party workers. The whole matter of abolishing Civil Service Commission appointments is to be placed in the hands of a special committee, and the betting favors a return to patronage.

There is plenty of evidence on the part of the government of an effort to put the skids under the work of legislation and drive through the prorogation by June 1. Whether or not this hope will be realized, depends on the contents of the Budget which Sir Henry Drayton will bring down during the week, but from all indications there will be little striking in that Budget in the way of tariff tinkering, and little to keep the debate going for longer than a couple of weeks or so. At the government caucus on June 1, was put forward as the likely date of prorogation, and the members are now working with that aim in view.

Most of the supply is through and the legislation which remains introduced on the order paper does not amount to a great deal. There is always the possibility, of course, of the government flooding the order paper with new bills at the last moment, but if the Budget debate is pretty well over, it is not likely that any remaining legislation will be allowed to interfere with the Premier's purpose of going on that little jaunt to England for the June conference.

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If we suffer, we shall also reign with Him.—2 Tim. 2-12; Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus.—Phil. 2-5; Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners.—1 Tim. 1-15; Seek ye the Lord while He may be found, call ye upon Him while He is near.—Isa. 55-6.
O by Thy love and anguish, Lord,
O by Thy life laid down,
Grant that we fall not from Thy grace,
Nor cast away our crown.

* * * * * *

I need Thy presence every passing hour;
What but Thy grace can foil the tempter's power?
Who like Thyself my guide and stay can be?
Through cloud and sunshine, Lord, abide with me.

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THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

E. J. POLLARD.
Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 5c per line for insertion, if in ordinary type. With black type the price will be 10c. per line each insertion.

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Jones and His Sweetheart.

A middle-aged woman of purple countenance had appeared several times in the police court, charged with being drunk and disorderly. No punishment, however severe, did her any good.

"It's true I takes a drop of drink occasionally, sir," she told the magistrate; "but I'm brought here more often than I need be. Have you noticed it's always the same young policeman that charges me?"

"I certainly have noticed that," said the magistrate. "Do you wish to make out that the officer has a spite against you?"

"A spite against me?" echoed the woman. "Not he! If his blushing face don't tell the truth, I must. He's in love wi' me; that's what's the matter wi' him. He puts his arm round my waist every time he runs me in."

She was never troubled by that policeman but once after, for on that occasion his comrades greeted him with: "Here comes Jones and his sweetheart."

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NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Happenings Carefully Compiled and Put Into Handy and Attractive Shape for the Readers of Our Paper — A Solid Hour's Enjoyment.

TUESDAY.

Canada's trade figures for March show a decline.

Central France is experiencing an outbreak of "grippe."

Referendum figures now increase Toronto's wet majority.

Victoria students awarded diplomas, degrees and prizes.

Mr. Dewart questions legality of applying non-import law.

"Deserted Wives' Bill" is assailed, but gets second reading.

Premier admits misunderstanding of Galt railway situation.

Lord Derby says his Irish visit had no political significance.

Settlement of the coal strike in Britain is making progress.

The Dominion Coal Co.'s mines at Sydney, N.S., are working again.

Pittsburg and Chicago are tied for the lead in the National League.

A strike among the prisoners in penitentiary at Portsmouth averted.

London civic officials are summoned to appear at Railway Commission.

Mail robbers in the United States got away with $6,000,000 last year.

The Reparations Commission has made a sudden demand on Germany.

British Railway men are refusing to move coal trucks until the strike is settled.

The Toronto Board of Trade is considering an entirely new system of Federal taxation.

Prohibitionists in the United States are seeking to make the Volstead law more drastic.

Disorders on the part of a number of unemployed men who were watching the proceedings of the Newfoundland Legislature caused the adjournment of the sitting on Monday.

Right Hon. J. W. Lowther, Speaker of the British House of Commons, resigned his seat in Penrith, Cumberland county, which he represented as a Coalition Unionist.' He was first elected in this constituency 25 years ago.

WEDNESDAY.

Dental surgeons meet in Toronto next week.

The Leafs broke even with Reading yesterday.

Two prisoners escape from county jail at North Bay.

Washington defeated the Kilties yesterday by 5 to 4.

The Legislature is arranging to prorogue on Tuesday.

Johnny Dundee outpointed Rocky Kansas in a ten-round bout.

Refiners in Montreal reduce sugar from $11 to $10.50 per cwt.

Hamilton and London Presbyterian Synod meets at Chatham.

Bion J. Arnold, noted engineer, endorses Hydro-radial project.

Collective buying proves beneficial to Toronto's various institutions.

The dates for the tour of the Scottish bowlers have been changed.

The Japanese House of Peers has rejected the Woman's Rights Bill.

U. S. legislation is likely for the exclusion of German dyes by high duty.

The Moscow Government has ordered 150 factories to close for lack of fuel.

Polish boy wonder beats or ties best known chess exponents in Toronto.

Sir John Martin Harvey addressed a large audience in Massey Hall, Toronto.

Toronto Transportation Commission gives $1,270,000 order for steel street cars.

Wm. Shrumm, M.C.R. inspector, fatally injured by falling from train at Windsor.

Premier Briand was given a vote of confidence yesterday, by the French Chamber.

James Philipson, Kapuskasing, was drowned when a footbridge over the river broke in two.

Rough weather forces monoplane making for St. Norman oilfields to alight at Fort Simpson.

An army of Friars, the advance guard of a big religious revival is ready to tour London, England.

THURSDAY.

The Archbishop of York declares for church union.

Woodstock, Ont., receives 1,175 trees for its parks.

The Leafs defeated Jersey City on Wednesday, 6 to 5.

Agitator in Toronto urges unemployed to refuse jobs.

Argentina newspapers are attacking President Harding.

Arnold Arnott, painter, fatally hurt in fall at Hamilton.

Eight-year-old Toronto girl may die from injuries by an auto.

Berlin bankers regard outlook over reparations as hopeless.

The Shamrocks of Montreal have laid claim to the Minto Cup.

Washington beat New York again and lead the American League.

Dr. Lasker has surrendered the world's chess title to Capablanca.

Subscriptions to the Laurier monument fund to date total $34,993.87.

France won't have German proposals and United States won't send them.

Four Toronto men are appointed professors at Wesley College, Winnipeg.

Alfred Pope fatally injured at Nipissing Mine, Cobalt, hit by runaway ore car.

Deputy Chief of Police says there were 74 motor fatalities in Toronto last year.

Port Arthur lad of 18, out of work, starts on career of crime, lands in police cells.

A huge ledge of cinnabar, with quick-silver, is reported near Kirkland Lake.

Saskatoon magistrate severely condemns the use of 18-year-old lad as liquor spotter.

If S. Government and Dominion cannot agree, confer at St. Thomas re corn borer.

Bion J. Arnold, an American expert, says radials can be built within Hydro's estimates.

John Henry Whitley was unanimously elected Speaker of the British House of Commons.

FRIDAY.

Chicago will allow Red banners in parade on May 1.

Shamrocks of Montreal will not be awarded the Minto Cup.

President Harding reviewed the Atlantic fleet on Thursday.

Four Sinn Feiners were executed in Cork on Thursday morning.

A plan is needed to enable unemployed to accept work on farm.

The Brooklyn Nationals won their eighth straight game Thursday.

The Leafs defeated Jersey City and lead the International League.

Degrees were conferred at the annual convocation of Trinity College.

Women's Liberal Association of Toronto held eighth annual meeting.

Quebec Government makes daylight saving time legal from May 1.

Kingston officials say much less liquor coming in this year than in 1918.

Thomas Clappow, an East Whitby farmer, died suddenly at work in his field.

McCrea bill giving Ontario Railway Board the right to raise fares withdrawn.

Geo. W. Pitt, Civil War veteran, falls to his death out of window at London.

Separate School pupils give display of drill and dancing in the Arena, Toronto.

Six Chinese students sent by Government to study railway operations on the C. P. R.

Hamilton will provide classes for pupils needing them whose parents cannot buy them.

The 9th Infantry Brigade made a splendid showing at the general inspection in Toronto.

Tagitas Haggard, farmer, near Clarksburg, Ont., instantly killed by a piece of blasting stone.

SATURDAY.

The Leafs defeated Jersey City on Friday, 3 to 0.

Holland has created an oil monopoly in Sumatra.

Villa, the Mexican ex-bandit, is going into politics.

The Chicago Americans clanked Cleveland by 7 to 0.

A resolution passed in Legislature favors veterans' plea.

Lord Derby is going again to Ireland to meet de Valera.

Negotiations with the British coal miners are discontinued.

The St. Catharines Rowing Club beat the Toronto R. C. team.

Regina business section was threatened by a big fire.

The Pittsburg team lengthened its lead in the National League.

Caribou and reindeer are ranging unmolested close to Dawson.

A Labor Party or Liberal party may be established at Peterboro, Ont.

Montreal officer says income tax dodgers to be trailed ruthlessly.

Rev. C. T. Shields is to remain in Jarvis Street Church, Toronto.

J. C. Ramsden's Fair Rent Bill gets defeat in the Legislature.

Ruhr miners have demanded increased wages and shorter hours.

Premier Drury withdrew his Election Bill on a member's threat to talk a week.

A Durham cow at Milton gave birth to four calves, but they have all died.

Judge Louis M. Hays, senior County Judge of Wellington, died at Guelph.

A new world's 440-yard hurdles record was established at Philadelphia.

Quebec liquor dealers raise bail bonds to $5,000 for fund to endorse the Liquor Act.

The chief I. W. W. leaders under conviction in the United States have jumped their bail.

MONDAY.

Chile is seeking to strengthen the A. B. C. alliance.

Sterling closed on Saturday at $3.96½.

The port of New York is virtually in the grip of a strike.

May Day was quietly observed both in Europe and America.

Benj. Wright, aged 19, of Perth, was drowned in Otty Lake.

Romeo Cousineau, aged 17, was drowned at Sturgeon Falls.

There was a great rush to pay income taxes in the big cities.

Hon. G. Howard Ferguson assails the Farmers' Government.

Fifteen canada officials in Toronto are to be superannuated.

The United States Senate has passed the Knox peace resolution.

Toronto Leafs were idle on Saturday and Sunday, owing to rain.

The Women's Canadian Club will encourage creative amateur art.

Australia beat Leicestershire in the opening cricket game in England.

Billy Kelly and Boniface, J. K. L. Ross' horses, will start at Woodbine.

Gold discovered on farm near Kazubazua, Gatineau district, Quebec.

Toronto Presbyterian W. M. S. closes a successful membership campaign.

A motorcyclist in Toronto steps from his machine and expires on the street.

Rev. Dr. Denoon assumes pastorate of Avenue Road Presbyterian Church, Toronto.

Miss Reeta Patterson, of Windham township, makes rich oil strike in Montana.

Dr. Geo. C. Creelman declines the general managership of Niagara Growers, Ltd.

Earl Thomson, Saskatoon, Olympic champion, won the hurdle events in Philadelphia.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE

Those who are in a "run down" condition will notice that Catarrh bothers them much more than when they are in good health. This fact proves that while Catarrh is a local disease it is greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is a Tonic and Blood Purifier, and acts through the blood upon the mucous surfaces of the body, thus reducing the inflammation and restoring normal conditions.

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FINAL ULTIMATUM NOW SEEKING PEACE PLAN

Allies Arrange to Give Germans Another Chance.

Peace Conference Expected to Be Direct Outcome of Lord Derby's Recent Visit to Ireland—But In the Meantime Battles and Murders Continue In Unhappy Country—Fighting Plane Used.

LONDON, May 2.—Lloyd George won a tactical victory at Sunday's sitting of the Supreme Council, his insistence that ultimatums be issued giving the Germans a new chance to agree to the Allied demands, won a concession of the point from Premier Briand of France.

A fresh ultimatum is now being drafted to Germany. It will lay down the final terms of the Allies.

The time limit given in the ultimatum is expected to be from five to fourteen days. It probably will be entirely satisfied with the new move. He has explained to Lloyd George that it would take France at least eight days to prepare the occupation organization.

The declaration to be made by the Allies will not be made to Berlin direct. It will announce that the Reparations Commission will notify Germany as to the amount she is required to pay, and how it is to be paid, together with the proposed financial controls. The Allies will then announce that within ten days this period being subject to possible modification by the Supreme Council, they will proceed to carry out the penalties, if the terms are not acceded to. The plan provides for a comprehensive scheme of supervision and control of Germany's sources of revenue. It is not yet completed, but, while the experts are still hard at work on it, France will proceed with all her military preparations for the occupation of the Ruhr. The French Government will order the mobilization of one additional class.

Lloyd George, it is understood, has told Briand that Great Britain is willing to support France in any military measure the latter takes if Germany fails to come across at the expiration of the time limit set in the ultimatum. It is believed in diplomatic circles that the visit of Lord D'Abernon, the British Ambassador to Berlin, to Downing Street reassured Lloyd George in the belief that Berlin is willing to accept in a satisfactory measure the Allied demands.

Lloyd George is fighting for it, as Briand is fighting to keep office. Both appear satisfied with Sunday's proceedings, because both really gained their points.

Briand made it clear that his position is unshaken, and is insisting that France will march to the Ruhr unless Germany capitulates. He returned from Downing Street to the Carleton smiling and reassuring his friends that everything is all right.

The experts drafting the reparations demands were in session all night long, and they had not finished their work when the Supreme Council met at 4.30 o'clock. When the Premiers met, at 4.30 in the afternoon, the experts were still at work.

Immediately following the Supreme Council session, the British Cabinet was hastily summoned, and discussed the situation for an hour. Then Lord Curzon, Premier Briand and the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Sforza, held a session in Downing Street for the purpose of drawing up the ultimatum which will be presented for approval.

SUGGESTS MORE RAILROADS

Yukon Legislature Wants Way Opened to Mackenzie.

DAWSON, Y.T., May 2.—A resolution memorializing the Federal Government to extend the Yukon trunk road and telegraph system to Fort Norman oil fields, in the Mackenzie Valley, was unanimously adopted by the Yukon Legislature on Saturday.

This is the shortest possible route to Fort Norman, according to the memorial.

The present Federal Government road system; extending the length of the Yukon, now reaches within 360 miles of Fort Norman, thus necessitating building only of the last remaining link to give through connections to the coast at Skagway, where large liners ply, connecting with Prince Rupert and Vancouver the year round.

The memorial states that, with possible new short cut-offs to Mayo, it would be something like 600 miles to Fort Norman, and the route would have the advantage of giving service to both the Yukon and Mackenzie territories.

Fish Recipe Wins Prize.

OTTAWA, May 2. — Miss Muriel F. K. Osborne, of Vancouver, B.C., has been awarded the capital prize in a fish recipe contest conducted by the Fisheries Department.

The sum of $25 was awarded for the best in each province, and $25 additional for the best recipe in Canada.

Miss Osborne won for British Columbia and her recipe for "West Coast Oven Fish" was also adjudged the best of all submitted.

Miss Ethan M. Smith, Yarmouth, N.S., was the prize-winner for Nova Scotia, and Miss Kathleen Baker, Kingston, for Ontario. No awards were made in any of the other provinces because the recipes submitted were lacking in originality.

Liquor Act to Be Challenged.

MONTREAL, May 2.—The constitutionality of the new Quebec Liquor Act will be challenged before the local courts early next week, as soon as it has been put in force, according to reports which stated that a fund of $500,000 is already subscribed by the wholesale liquor merchants and distillers' agents for the purpose. It is claimed the new act conflicts with the common law of the Dominion and would not stand the tests of the courts.

British Settlers to Canada.

MONTREAL, May 2.—Four liners, the Minnedosa, Canada and Metagama, and the Canadian Fisher, from the West Indies, docked here during the week-end, and a fifth, the Pretorian, from Glasgow, spent last night anchored in the river and docked early Monday morning. The third-class passengers are almost 100 per cent. British. On the Canada, there was a party of 300 specially brought out by the Ontario Government.

FINAL TERMS OF SUPREME COUNCIL

British Premier to See "President" de Valera.

Final Terms of Supreme Council to Be Announced, and It Is Believed That They Will Be Accepted and Reparations Question Settled for Good and All — Lloyd George Scores.

LONDON, May 2.—A peace conference between Premier Lloyd George and President De Valera, of the "Irish Republic," is expected to be a direct outcome of Lord Derby's visit to Ireland.

On the highest authority it is asserted that Lord Derby had a long interview with the Irish president and brought back to the Premier "illuminating semi-proposals" which are expected to be helpful in settling the Irish question.

Lord Derby is going to Ireland again in a few days. It is practically assured that he will take back with him an invitation to de Valera to meet and discuss personally with Lloyd George the future of Ireland.

The Sunday Times declares that De Valera is not unwilling to see the Premier in a friendly consultation on the definite understanding that he is not aiming for peace.

A British fighting plane assisted the military in an hour's clash with the Sinn Fein Sunday near Dungarvan, in Waterford, during attacks on a passenger train. Five soldiers were wounded and there were other casualties among the Sinn Fein ranks.

Dublin Castle reports that an ambulance train was held up in County Kerry and that 22 folding ambulances with the accompanying surgical instruments were taken.

At Carlow, Sinn Feiners fired on the military stores of troops that were arriving. The troops fired upon the attackers. One Sinn Feiner was killed. There were no crown casualties.

The Labor party issued a manifesto Sunday declaring against any participation by the party in the coming elections in the Irish Parliament.

Five city post offices in Waterford were raided simultaneously by twenty men in five groups during the week-end and large money orders seized. No arrests have been made in connection with the raids.

Private Weldon, of the Leicester Regiment, was shot and killed by a civilian in Castlereagh, County Roscommon, on Sunday.

DID NOT COMMIT CRIME.

Man Suspected of Murder Was Found Dead Himself.

BRIDGEBURG, May 2.—The body of Albert Lasar, who has been missing since the night Roy Schindler, Buffalo rum-runner, was murdered on the Niagara river, was found on Saturday near the Eagle Park wharf on Grand Island ten miles below Bridgeburg and only a mile from the point where Schindler put off with a cargo of whiskey on the night of his death, March 16. Lasar was Schindler's partner. It is said he had helped him row his small boat across the river to Buffalo. The finding of his body disproves beyond reasonable doubt any belief that he killed Schindler or was an accessory to the crime.

But the crime is as deep a mystery as ever. Constable Walsh, of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, is still working on the case, but so far as known, little progress has been made. The Authorities in Erie County, N.Y., insist that the crime was committed on the Canadian side of the river. It is not believed here, however, that the boat could have drifted across the current to the east side of Motor Island.

Rescued at Sea.

VANCOUVER, May 2.—The rescue of 49 persons, officers and men of the French steamer Haintien, which was wrecked on the dangerous Lummock Island rocks in the China seas, was the chief incident in the voyage of the steamship Monteagle from Shanghai, which docked here Sunday.

A glowing tribute to the work of the officers and crew of the Montcalgle, validated by a report by A. J. Hosken, R.N.R., in having saved the lives of all aboard the Haintien in the teeth of a storm, has been forwarded to Capt. Robertson by the Societe des Transports Maritimes de Chine, owners of the Haintien, which sank forty minutes after the last boatload of men was taken off. The French Consul-General at Shanghai, cabling his recognition of the heroism of the Montcalgle's officers, states that he has reported the matter to his Government for proper recognition.

Capture Dangerous Anarchists.

GENOA, May 2.—The police have captured 17 anarchists alleged to have been responsible for the riots which occurred during the demonstration held as a protest against the imprisonment of Nicola Malatesta, the Italian anarchist leader. The prisoners are suspected of having been connected with the Milan Red Guard, responsible for the blowing up of a theatre there, when a large number of persons were killed. Among those captured were Settimo Casinisi, Antonio Scappo, Giuseppo Angelini, Alfredo Vuscini and Marco Vanni.

Sinn Fein Launch Campaign.

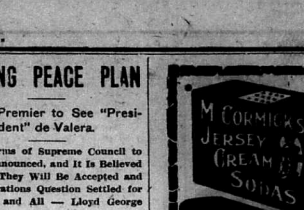
BELFAST, May 2.—The Sinn Fein launched its Ulster campaign Friday at a mass meeting in St. Mary's Hall. This is the same building in which Winston Spencer Churchill found it impossible to hold his Home Rule meetings a few days before the commencement of the world war.

Of the Sinn Fein candidates, only one, Councillor Archibald Savage, appeared. The other candidates either are in jail or are keeping out of the hands of the authorities.

Mr. Savage said the Sinn Feiners were out "to break a freak Parliament."

Lord French Quits Office.

LONDON, May 2. — Viscount French took his formal farewell of Dublin as Viceroy on Friday. The King has created Lord Edmund Talbot a viscount, which honor he will assume on the occasion of his taking office as Viceroy in succession to Viscount French.



McCORMICK'S BISCUITS

Cleanliness, Purity, Bright attractive factory and quality of materials exemplain the constant increase in sales.

FACE HOUSING PROBLEM.

Builders are Holding Important Conference In Ottawa.

OTTAWA, May 2.—Existing conditions in the building industry in Canada, together with steps necessary for their improvement, will be considered at the National Industrial Conference of Building and Construction Industries of Canada, which opens in the Railway Committee Room of the Senate Tuesday morning. The conference, which will be attended by some 66 delegates, representing employers and labor organizations is expected to continue for three or four days.

The conference has been called by the Dominion Government at the request of the National Joint Conference Board of the Construction Industries for the purpose of considering the present position of the building industry throughout Canada. Delegates will be in attendance from all parts of the Dominion. Half are selected by the Canadian Association of Building and Construction Industries, which is representative of those industries throughout the Dominion, and half will be from the labor organizations, which are represented on the National Conference Board.

Arrangements for the conference, including the agenda, have been made in accordance with the wishes of a joint committee of workers and employers designated by the National Joint Conference Board. Hon. G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labor, will be chairman of the conference.

Information relative to the building situation throughout the Dominion, wages, cost of living and employment in this branch of industry, has been prepared by the Department of Labor, and will be placed at the disposal of the delegates.

The agenda of the conference follows:

One—Existing conditions in the industry; (a) Shortage of dwellings, commercial and public buildings; (b) seasonal nature of the industry and possible methods of regulation.

Two—Apprenticeship and craftsmanship; (a) Consideration of National Joint Conference Board proposals; (b) development of technical training.

Three—Costs and production: (a) Factors in building costs; (b) efficiency and its relation to production; (c) hours of labor; (d) wages and their relation to the cost of living.

Four—Conditions of employment; (a) Distribution of labor; (b) unemployment insurance; (c) industrial safety.

Five—Development of Joint Industrial Councils.

STEPFATHER WAS BRUTAL

Two Little Girls Stripped Naked and Beaten.

SIMCOE, Ont., May 2.—Stripped stark naked and beaten daily for a week, sent out on the streets barefooted in the chill of late October, unnourished and abused by parents, humiliated by having long locks cut off in patches, are the charges, though but a little girl of eight, in adult togs, was the shocking story told in the police court here on Friday. The stepfather, Vernon Boyce, who has resided near Vittoria, was charged with cruelty when, at the instance of D. E. McIntosh, agent for the Children's Aid Society, Magistrate R. E. Gunton held an investigation which stands alone in his magistrate's experience.

A German reservist, Carrovan, who had married an English bride, came to Canada and located about Grimsby. In 1914 he was called to the colors as an artillery man, left for the Vaterland and was killed in action, leaving his wife and two small children. A sister of Mrs. Carrovan had also wed an English officer, Lieut. Brand, who was also killed in action, and after the war she and her mother came to Canada, where later the German officer's widow married an English war veteran, Vernon Boyce, about two years ago. The evidence given by Mrs. Boyce, Mrs. Brand, Boyce himself, the two children, aged seven and eight, and by others, was in nowise contradictory.

On one occasion one of the children had carried out into the garden and lost a silver brooch valued at $1.50. She was stripped naked, tied in a room and whipped with leather straps with buckles on them, for eight days in succession. Black marks covered her bruised limbs and body, except over the stomach. She could not lie on her back in bed. Her mother was not present in the room, but did not remonstrate afterwards or administer to the child's wounds, or in any way comfort her, probably through fear, or partly so. The whipping took place sometimes at night and sometimes in the morning.

On another occasion the children came home late from school and were both stripped naked and beaten.

The children were committed to the care of the Children's Aid Society here, and were at once handed over to their aunt, Mrs. Brand, who left Saturday morning with them for Vancouver to join her mother.

THE MARKETS

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, May 2.—The latest quotations on the Board of Trade are as follows:

Manitoba Wheat (In Store Ft. William)
No. 1 northern, $1.78½.
No. 2 northern, $1.73½.
No. 3 northern, $1.69½.
No. 4 wheat, $1.52½.

Manitoba Oats (In Store Ft. William)
No. 2 C.W., 37½c.
Extra No. 1 feed, 37½c.
No. 1 feed, 35½c.
No. 2 feed, 33½c.

Manitoba Barley (In Store Ft. William)
No. 3 C.W., 75½c.
No. 4 C.W., 71½c.
Rejected, 67½c.
Feed, 56½c.

Ontario Oats (F.o.b. Shipping Points, According to Freights.)
No. 2 spring, $1.40 to $1.45.
No. 3 white, $1.40 to $1.45.
No. 2 goose wheat, nominal.

American Corn (Track, Toronto Prompt Shipment)
No. 2 yellow, 71c, nominal.

Ontario Oats (According to Freights Outside)
No. 3 white, 41c to 42c.

Barley (According to Freights Outside)
Malting, 62c to 67c.

Ontario Flour (Prompt Shipment).
Winter, straight run bulk, seaboard, $6.00.

Peas (According to Freights Outside)
No. 2, $1.30 to $1.35.

Manitoba Flour.
First patents, $10.
Second patents, $9.50.

Buckwheat (According to Freights Outside)
No. 2, $1.15 to $1.20.

Rye (According to Freights Outside)
No. 2, $1.30 to $1.35.

Manitoba Oat Chops delivered, Toronto, prompt, per ton, $31.
Shorts, per ton, $28.
White middlings, $38.
Feed flour, $2.15.

CATTLE MARKETS

TORONTO LIVE STOCK.

TORONTO, May 2.—Receipts of live stock at the Union Stock Yards for to-day's market were 175 carloads, 2,176 calves, 629 hogs, 1,243 sheep, 642.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

BUFFALO, N.Y., May 2.—Cattle receipts, 2,000; active.
Calf receipts, 200; 50c higher; $5 to $13.50.
Hog receipts, 1,600; pigs, 50c higher; others steady to 25c higher; heavy, $7.75 to $7.85; top yorkers, light do. and pigs, $9.90; roughs, $7 to $7.25; stags, $4.50 to $5.50.
Sheep and lamb receipts, 400; sheep active; lambs 25c to 50c higher.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Cattle receipts, 4,000; compared with a week ago, beef steers, 15c to 25c lower; butcher she-stock and bulls, 25c to 50c lower; calves, 50c to 75c higher; stockers and feeders steady to 10c lower; top beef steers this week $8.75; top yearlings, $9.

Hog receipts, 6,000; active, mostly steady to 10c lower than Friday's average; good clearances, top, $8.90; bulk, $8.75 to $8.90; pigs, 25c to 50c lower; desirable pigs mostly $7.35 to $7.50.

Sheep receipts, 4,000; receipts to-day practically all to packers direct; compared with a week ago, fat lambs were steady to 25c higher; some medium and heavies up more; sheep and yearlings steady.

May Go to Supreme Court.

OTTAWA, May 2.—It is reported here that Sir Louis Davies, Chief Justice, may retire toward the end of this year. An effort is said to have been made to induce Sir Robert Borden to go on the bench. In that high office he could continue the service to Canada which he gave as Premier. It is understood that he would much prefer a position of that kind to being Premier, and if his health improves to such an extent that he could fill the position it is possible that he may consider it.

Two Ladies Take Novel Voyage.

ST. JOHN, N.B., May 2. — When the big five-masted ship Hazeltonas sailed s for Queenstown Saturday afternoon she carried two Chatham ladies, a mother and daughter, who are taking a novel ocean voyage. The two were anxious to visit friends in the Old Country, so they were signed on as members of the crew of the Norwegian vessel.

Quake 2,500 Miles Away.

OTTAWA, May 2.—An earthquake was registered at the Dominion Observatory early Monday morning. The preliminary tremors arrived at 12.46, Eastern Standard time, and the distance to the centre was 4,000 kilometres, 2,500 miles.

Printers to Strike.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Hope for a settlement by national agreement of disputes between printing trade unions and employers over wages and hours has been abandoned by Secretary Davis after a series of separate conferences with both sides.

Held Up for Jewelry.

DETROIT, May 2.—Mrs. Oscar Margolis was attacked by a negro within two blocks of her home, on Virginia avenue, and diamond rings and a necklace valued at $4,100 torn from her.

Butter prices drop several cents in Ontario cities.

Rev. Dr. A. MacGillivray retires from pastorate of Bonar Presbyterian Church, Toronto.

Poet's Widow Dies.

VICTORIA, B.C., May 2. — Lady Clive Phillips-Wooley, wife of the late Sir Clive Phillips-Wooley, poet, soldier and big game hunter, died Friday afternoon from heart disease.

The VALLEY OF THE GIANTS

BY PETER B. KYNE

AUTHOR OF "CAPPY RICKS"

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Straightway Bryce left the office and went home to the old house on the knoll. John Cardigan was sitting on the veranda, and from a stand beside him George Sea Otter entertained him with a phonograph selection—"The Suwanee River," sung by a male quartette. He could not see, but with the intuition of the blind he knew.

"What is it, son?" he demanded gently as Bryce came up the low steps. "George, choke that contraption off."

Bryce took his father's hand. "I'm in trouble, John Cardigan," he said simply, "and I'm not big enough to handle it alone."

The leonine old man smiled, and his smile had all the sweetness of a benediction. His boy was in trouble and had come to him. Good! Then he would not fail him. "Sit down, son, and tell the old man all about it. Begin at the beginning and let me have all the angles of the angle."

"Sit Down, Son, and Tell the Old Man All About It."

Bryce obeyed, and for the first time John Cardigan learned of his son's acquaintance with Shirley Sumner and the fact that she had been present in Pennington's woods the day Bryce had gone there to settle the score with Jules Rondeau.

With the patience and gentleness of a confessor John Cardigan heard the story now, and though Bryce gave no hint in words that his affections were involved in the fight for the Cardigan acres yet did his father know it, for he was a parent. And his great heart went out in sympathy for his boy.

"I understand, sonny, I understand. This young lady is only one additional reason why you must win, for of course you understand she is not indifferent to you."

"I do not know that she feels for me anything stronger than a vagrant sympathy, dad, for while she is eternally feminine, nevertheless she has a masculine way of looking at many things. Her first loyalty is to her uncle; in fact, she owes none to me. And I dare say he has given her some extremely plausible reason why we should be eliminated; while I think she is sorry that it must be done, nevertheless, in a mistaken impulse of self-protection she is likely to let him do it."

"Perhaps, perhaps. Eliminate the girl, my boy. She's trying to play fair to you and her relative. Let us concentrate on Pennington."

"The entire situation hinges on that jump-crossing of his tracks on Water street."

"He doesn't know you plan to cross them, does he?"

"No."

"Then, lad, your job is to get your crossing in before he finds out, isn't it?"

"Yes, but it's an impossible task, partner. I'm not Aladdin, you know. I have to have a franchise from the city council, and I have to have rails."

"Both are procurable, my son. Induce the city council to grant you a temporary franchise tomorrow, and buy your rails from Pennington. He has a mile of track running up Laurel creek, and Laurel creek was logged out three years ago."

"But he hates me, old pal."

"The Colonel never permits sentiment to interfere with business, my son. He doesn't need the rails, and he does desire your money. Consider the rail problem settled."

"How do you stand with the mayor and the council?"

"I do not stand at all."

"That makes it bad."

"Not at all. The Cardigans are not known to be connected with the N. C. O. Send your bright friend Ogilvy after that franchise. He's the only man who can land it. Give him a free hand and tell him to deliver the goods by any means short of bribery. I know you can procure the rails and have them at the intersection of B and Water streets Thursday night. If Ogilvy can procure the temporary franchise and have it in his pocket by six o'clock Thursday night you should have that crossing in by sunup Friday morning. Then let Pennington rave. He cannot procure an injunction to restrain us from cutting his tracks, thus throwing the matter into the courts and holding us up indefinitely, because by the time he wakes up the tracks will have been cut. The best he can do then will be to fight us before the city council when we apply for our permanent franchise."

"Partner, it looks like a forlorn hope," said Bryce.

"Well, you're the boy to lead it. And it will cost but little to put in the crossing and take a chance. Remember, Bryce, once we have that crossing in it stands like a spite fence between Pennington and the law which he knows so well how to pervert to suit his ignoble purposes." He turned earnestly to Bryce and waved a trembling admonitory finger. "Your job is to keep out of court. Once Pennington gets the law on us the issue will not be settled in our favor for years; and in the meantime—you perish. Run along, now, and hunt up Ogilvy."

* * * * *

It was with a considerably lighter heart that Bryce returned to the mill office, from which he lost no time in summoning Buck Ogilvy by telephone.

"Thanks so much for the invitation," Ogilvy murmured gratefully. "I'll be down in a pig's whisper," And he was. "Bryce, you look like the devil," he declared the moment he entered the latter's private office.

"I might to, Buck. I've just raised the devil and spilled the beans on the N. C. O."

"To whom, when and where?"

"To Pennington's niece, over the telephone about two hours ago."

Buck Ogilvy smote his left palm with his right fist. "How did you let the cat out of the bag?"

"That remarkable girl called me up and accused you of being a mere screen for me and amazed me so I admitted it."

Ogilvy dropped his red head in simulated agony and moaned. Presently he raised it and said: "Well, it might have been worse. Think of what might have happened had she called in person. She would have picked your pocket for the corporate seal, the combination of the safe and the list of stockholders, and probably ended up by gagging and binding you in your own swivel chair."

"Don't, Buck. Comfort and abuse is what I need now."

"All right. What do you want me to do to save the day?"

"Deliver to me by six o'clock Thursday night a temporary franchise from the city council, granting the N. C. O. the right to run a railroad from our driving yards across Water street at its intersection with B street and out Front street."

"Certainly. By all means! Easiest thing I do! All right, old dear! I'm on my way to do my stuff. Even angels can't do no more. Nevertheless, for your sins you shall do me a favor before my heart breaks after falling down on this contract you've just given me."

"Granted, Buck. Name it."

"I'm giving a nice little private, specially cooked dinner to Miss McTavish tonight. We're going to pull it off in one of those private screened cornets in that highly decorated Chink restaurauw on Third street. Moira—that is, Miss McTavish—is bringing a chaperon, one Miss Shirley Sumner. Your job is to be my chaperon and entertain Miss Sumner, who from all accounts is most brilliant and fascinating."

"Nothing doing!" Bryce almost roared. "Why, she's the girl that bluffed the secret of the N. C. O. out of me!"

"Do you hate her for it?"

"No. I hate myself."

"Then you'll come. You promised in advance, and no excuses go now. The meals will be all over town by Friday morning; so why bother to keep up appearances any longer?"

And before Bryce could protest Ogilvy had thrown open the office door and called the glad tidings to Moira, who was working in the next room; whereupon Moira's wonderful eyes shone with that strange, lambent flame. She clasped her hands joyously. "Oh, how wonderful!" she exclaimed. "I've always wanted Miss Shirley to meet Mr. Bryce."

CHAPTER XIII.

Fortunately for the situation which had so suddenly confronted him, Bryce Cardigan had Mr. Buck Ogilvy; and out of the experiences gained in other railroad-building enterprises the said Ogilvy, while startled, was not stunned by the suddenness and immensity of the order so casually given him by his youthful employer, for he had already devoted to the matter of that crossing the better part of the preceding night.

"Got to run a sandy on the mayor," Buck soliloquized as he walked rapidly uptown. "Now how shall I proceed to sneak up on that oily old cuss' blind side?"

Two blocks farther on Mr. Ogilvy paused and snapped his fingers vigorously. "Eureka!" he murmured. "I've got Poundstone by the tail on a downhill haul. Is it a cinch? Well, I just guess I should tell a man!"

He hurried to the telephone building and put in a long-distance call for the San Francisco office of the Cardigan Redwood Lumber company. When the manager came on the line Ogilvy dictated to him a message which he instructed the manager to telegraph back to him at the Hotel Sequoia one hour later; this mysterious detail attended to, he continued on to the mayor's office in the city hall.

Mayor Poundstone's bushy eyebrows arched with interest when his secretary laid upon his desk the card of Mr. Buchanan Ogilvy, vice president and general manager of the Northern California. "Ah-h-h!" he breathed with an unpleasant resemblance to a boa vicuna who sees before him his favorite vintage. "I have been expecting Mr. Ogilvy to call for quite a while. Show him in."

The visitor was accordingly admitted to the great man's presence and favored with an official handshake of great heartiness. "I've been hoping to have this pleasure for quite some time, Poundstone," Buck announced easily as he disposed of his hat and overcoat on an adjacent chair. Buck's alert blue eyes opened wide in sympathy with his genial mouth, to deluge Mayor Poundstone with a smile that was friendly, guileless, confidential and singularly delightful. Mr. Ogilvy was a man possessed of tremendous personal magnetism when he chose to exert it, and that smile was ever the opening gun of his magnetic bombardment, for it was a smile that always had the effect of making the observer desire to behold it again—of disarming suspicion and establishing confidence.

"Glad you did—mighty glad," the mayor cried heartily. "I have read your articles of incorporation, Mr. Ogilvy. You will recall that they were published in the Sequoia Sentinel. It strikes me—"

"Then you know exactly what we purpose doing, and any further explanation would be superfluous," Buck interrupted suitably, glad to dispose of the matter so promptly. Again he favored the mayor with his bright smile, and the latter, now fully convinced that here was a young man of vast enterprise whom it behooved him to receive in a whole-hearted and public-spirited manner, nodded vigorous approval.

"Well, that being the case, Mr. Ogil-

"What Can We Sequoians Do to Make You Happy?"

vy," he continued, "what can we Sequoians do to make you happy?"

"Why, to begin with, Mr. Poundstone, you might accept my solemn assurances that despite the skepticism which for some unknown reason appears to shroud our enterprise in the minds of some people, we have incorporated a railroad company for the purpose of building a railroad. The only thing that can possibly interfere with the project will be the declination of the city council to grant us a franchise to run our line through the city to tidewater. And I am glad to have your assurance that the city council will not drop a cold chisel in the cogs of the wheels of progress."

Mr. Poundstone had given no such assurance, but for some reason he did not feel equal to the task of contradicting this pleasant fellow. Ogilvy continued: "At the proper time we shall apply for the franchise. It will then be time enough to discuss it. In the meantime the N. C. O. plans a public dedicatory ceremony at the first breaking of ground, and I would be greatly honored, Mr. Mayor, if you would consent to turn the first shovelful of earth and deliver the address of welcome upon that occasion."

The mayor swelled like a Thanksgiving turkey. "The honor will be mine," he corrected his visitor.

"Thank you so much, sir. Well, that's another worry off my mind." With the tact of a prime minister Buck then spoke of the magic effect the building of such a line would have upon the growth of Sequoia. Sequoia, he felt convinced, was destined to become a city of at least a hundred thousand inhabitants; he rhapsodized over the progressive spirit of the community and with a wave of his hand studded the waters of Humboldt bay with the masts of the world's shipping. Suddenly he checked himself, glanced at his watch, apologized for consuming so much of His Honor's valuable time, expressed himself felicitated at knowing the Mayor, and dutifully expressed his appreciation for the encouragement given his enterprise and departed.

Half an hour later the Mayor's telephone-bell rang. Buck Ogilvy was on the line. "I beg your pardon for bothering you with my affairs twice in the same day Mr. Mayor," he announced deprecatingly, "but the fact is, a condition has just arisen which necessitates the immediate employment of an attorney. The job is not a very important one and almost any lawyer would do, but in view of the fact that we must, sooner or later, employ an attorney to look after our interests locally, it occurred to me that I might as well make the selection of a permanent attorney now. I am a stranger in this city Mr. Poundstone. Would it be imposing on your consideration if I asked you to recommend such a person?"

"Why, not at all, not at all! Delighted to help you, Mr. Ogilvy. Let me see now. Cadman & Banes, with offices in the Knights of Pythias Temple, would be just the people, although there is Rodney McKendrick, in the Chamber of Commerce building—a splendid fellow, Mr. Ogilvy, and most desirable. And if I may be pardoned a dash of paternal ego, there is my son Henry Poundstone, junior. While Henry is a young man, his career in the law has been most gratifying, although he hasn't had as broad an experience as the others I mentioned, and perhaps your choice had better lie between Cadman & Banes and Rodney McKendrick."

"Thank you a thousand times," Mr. Ogilvy murmured, and hung up. "We thought so, Buck, we thought so," he soliloquized. "Yes, Cadman & Banes or Rodney McKendrick may do, but Lord have mercy on the corporate soul of the N. C. O. if I fail to retain Henry Poundstone, junior. What a wise plan it is to look up the relatives of a public official! Well! Forward, men, follow me—to Henry's office."

Henry Poundstone, junior, proved to be the sole inhabitant of one rather bare office in the Cardigan block. Buck had fully resolved to give him a retainer of a thousand dollars, or even more, if he asked for it, but after one look at Henry he cut the appropriation to two hundred and fifty dollars. Young Mr. Poundstone was blonde and frail, with large round spectacles, rabbit teeth, and the swiftly receding chin of the terrapin. Moreover, he was in such a flutter of anticipation over the arrival of a client that Buck deduced two things—first, that the Mayor had telephoned Henry he was apt to have a client, and that as a result of this miracle, Henry was in no fit state to discuss the sordid subject of fees and retainers. Ergo, Mr. Ogilvy decided to obviate such discussion now or in the future. He handed Henry a check for two hundred and fifty dollars, which he wrote out on the spot, and with his bright winning smile remarked: "Now, Mr. Poundstone, we will proceed to business. That retainer isn't a large one, I admit, but neither is the job I have for you today. Later, if need of your services on a larger scale should develop, we shall of course expect to make a new arrangement whereby you will receive the customary retainer of all of our corporation attorneys. I trust that is satisfactory."

"Eminently so," gasped the young disciple of Blackstone.

"Very well, then; let us proceed to business." Buck removed from a small leather bag a bale of legal-looking documents. "I have here," he announced, "agreements from landowners along the proposed right of way of the N. C. O. to give to that company, on demand, within one year from date, satisfactory deeds covering rights of way which are minutely described in the said agreements. I wish the deeds prepared for signing and recording at the earliest possible moment."

"You shall have them at this time to-morrow," Henry promised.

The head of Henry Poundstone, junior, was held high for the first time since he had flung his modest shingle to the breezes of Sequoia six months before, and there was an unaccustomed gleam of importance in his pale eyes as he rushed into his father's office in the city hall.

"By links, Dad," he exulted. "I've hooked a fish at last—and he a whopper. Read this," and he thrust a yellow telegraph-form under the Mayor's nose. The latter adjusted his glasses and read:

"Imperative building operations commence immediately. Local skepticism dangerous and delays dangerous. We must show good faith to our New York friends. J. P. M. insists upon knowing promptly where we stand with Sequoia city council. See them immediately and secure temporary franchise, if possible, to enable us to cross Water street at B street and build out Front street. If your judgment indicates no hold-up on permanent franchise, commence active operations immediately upon acquisition of permanent franchise.

"HOCKLEY."

This telegram, as the Mayor observed, had been filed at San Francisco subsequent to Ogilvy's visit to him that afternoon.

"Ah-h-h!" breathed His Honor. "That accounts for his failure to bring the matter up at our interview. Upon his return to the hotel he found this telegram—and got busy at once. By Jupiter, this looks like business, Henry, how did you come into possession of this telegram?"

"It must have been mixed up in the documents Ogilvy left with me. I found it on my desk when I was sorting out the papers, and in my capacity of attorney for the N. C. O. I had no hesitancy in reading it."

"Well, I do declare! Wonder who Hockley is."

"Hockley doesn't matter," young Henry declared triumphantly, "although I'd bet a hat he's one of those heavy-weight Wall street fellows and one of J. P. M's vice-presidents, probably. J. P. M., of course, is the man behind."

"Who the devil is J. P. M?"

Henry smiled tolerantly upon his ignorant parent. "Well, how may J. Pierpont Morgan do for a guess?" he queried.

"Hell's bells and panther-tracks!" Mayor Poundstone started as if snake-bitten. "I should say you have hooked a big fish, Boy, you've landed a whale! Did Ogilvy say anything about future business?"

"He did. Said if I proved satisfactory, he would probably take me on and pay the customary retainer given all of their corporation attorneys."

"Well, by golly, he'd better take you on! I had a notion that chap Ogilvy was smart enough to know which side his bread is buttered on and who does the buttering."

"I could guarantee Mr. Ogilvy that temporary franchise mentioned in his telegram, it might help me to get in right with J. P. M. at the start," his hopeful suggested.

"Guarantee it!" his father shouted. "Guarantee it! Well I should snicker! We'll just show J. P. M. and his crowd that they made no mistake when they picked you as their Sequoia legal representative. I'll call a special meeting of that little old city council of mine and jam that temporary franchise through while you'd be saying 'Jack Robinson!'"

He carefully made a copy of the telegram

"Ei-m!" he grunted. "Wants to cross Water street at B and build out Front street. Well, I dare say nobody will kick over the traces at that. Nothing but warehouses and lumber-drying yards along there, anyhow. Still came to think of it, Pennington will probably raise a howl about sparks from the engines of the N. C. O. setting his lumber piles afire."

"He'll be dead against it," Henry declared. "I know, because at the Wednesday meeting of the Lumber Manufacturers' association the subject of the N. C. O. came up and Pennington made a talk against it. He said the N. C. O. ought to be discouraged, if it was a legitimate enterprise, which he doubted, because the most feasible and natural route for a road would be from Willits, Mendocino county, north to Sequoia. I tell you he's dead set against it."

"Then we won't tell him anything about it, Henry. Well, just pull off this special session of the council and forget to invite the reporters; after the job has been put over, Pennington can come around and howl all he wants. We're not letting a chance like this slip by us without grabbing a handful of the tail-feathers, Henry. No, sir—not if we know it."

"You bet!" said Henry earnestly.

At eleven-thirty Thursday morning, young Henry Poundstone, having worked the greater part of the previous night engrossing that franchise, delivered both deeds and franchise to Buck Ogilvy at the latter's hotel. It was with difficulty that the latter could conceal his tremendous amazement when Henry casually handed him the franchise. True, he had slipped that fake telegram among the contracts as bait for Henry and his father, but his fondest hope, at the time he conceived the brilliant idea, was that Henry would show the telegram to his father and feel insultate to the old gentleman a friendly feeling toward the N. C. O. not unmixed with pleasurable anticipations of the day when Henry Poundstone junior, should be one of the most highly priced members of the legal staff of a public-service corporation.

When he could control his emotions, Mr. Ogilvy gazed approvingly upon Henry Poundstone, "Mr. Poundstone," he said solemnly, "you have met some meteoric young attorneys in my day, but you're the first genuine comet I have seen in the legal firmament. Do you mind telling me exactly how you procured this franchise—and why you perused it without explicit orders from me?"

Henry did his best to look puzzled. "Why," he said, "you left that telegram with me, and I concluded that you regarded it as self-explanatory or else had forgotten to mention it. I knew you were busy, and I didn't want to bother you with details, so I just went ahead and filled that order for you. Anything wrong about that?"

"Certainly not. It's perfectly wonderful. But how did you put it over?"

Henry smirked. "My dad's the engineer," he said bluntly. "If thirty days ain't enough time, see me and I'll get you thirty days more. And in the meantime nobody knows a thing about this little deal. I figured Colonel Pennington might try to block you at that crossing, so I—"

Buck Ogilvy extended his hand in benediction and let it drop on Henry Poundstone's thin shoulder.

"My dear Poundstone," he said earnestly, "I am not a man to forget clever work. At the proper time I shall—" He smiled his radiant smile.

"You understand, of course, that I am speaking for myself and can make you no firm promises. However—" He smiled again. "All I have to say is that you'll do!"

Thank you," said Henry Poundstone, Jr. "Thank you ever so much."

* * * * * * * *

An experience extending over a very active business career of thirty years had convinced Col. Seth Pennington of the futility of wracking his brains in vain speculation over mysteries. When, therefore, the Northern California Oregon railroad commenced to encroach on the Colonel's time-appropriation for shaving, he realized that there was but one way in which to conserve his rest and that was by engaging to fathom the mystery for him a specialist in the unraveling of mysteries. In times gone by, the Colonel had found a certain national detective agency an extremely efficient aid to well-known commercial agencies, and to these tried and true subordinates he turned now for explicit and satisfying information anent the Northern California Outrage!

The information forthcoming from Dun's and Brudstreet's was vague and unsatisfying. Neither of these two commercial agencies could ascertain anything of interest regarding the finances of the N. C. O. For the present the corporation had no office, its destinies in San Francisco being guarded by a well-known attorney who had declined to make any statement regarding the company but promised one at an early date. The board of directors consisted of this attorney, his two assistants, his stenographer, and Mr. Buchanan Ogilvy. The company had been incorporated for five million dollars, divided into five million shares of par value of one dollar each, and five shares had been subscribed!

"It looks fishy to me," the Colonel commented to his manager, "and I'm more than ever convinced it's a scheme of that Trinidad Redwood Timber company to start a timber boom and unload. And that is something the Laguna Grande Lumber company does not view with favor, for the reason that one of these bright days those Trinidad people will come to their senses and sell cheap to us. However, to be sure I am to be satisfied. Telephone the San Francisco office to have the detective agency that handled the longshoremen's strike job for us send a couple of their best operatives up on the next steamer, with instructions to report to me on arrival."

When the operatives reported, the Colonel's orders were brief and, explicit. "I want to know all about a man named Buchanan Ogilvy, who is up North somewhere procuring rights of way for the Northern California Oregon railroad. Find him. Get up with him in the morning and put him to bed at night. Report to me daily."

(To be Continued)

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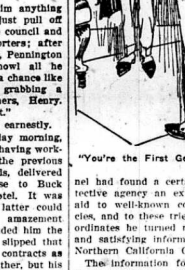

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Enroll with your local Red Cross Branch or Enrollment Committee, or, if there is none in your community, with the Ontario Provincial Division, 410 SHERBOURNE STREET, TORONTO.

Canadian Red Cross Society

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GROWING SMALL FRUITS

Practical Hints for Both Farmers and Townsfolk.

Currants and Raspberries Worth While Raising — Strawberries Yield Generously Where Properly Cared For—Systems of Planting Described.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

As the small fruits are to remain in the garden for a longer period of time than the vegetable crops it is better, as a matter of convenience, to place them on one side of the garden where they will be least interfered with and where they will not hinder the ploughing for the other crops.

The best time to set out nearly all kinds of fruit, in this province, is early in May, the date depending upon the soil and weather conditions. Currants and gooseberries are exceptions to this rule, it being generally best to plant them in September, as they begin growth very early in spring.

Currants.

Red and black currants are native and grow over a wide range of territory in Canada. They are planted four to six feet apart, as the bushes take up considerable space after three or four years. Plant in the autumn. The currant roots are near the surface, hence if the soil is hot and dry the crop will suffer. A rich, well-drained, clay loam is best, although they do well in most soils. A good dressing of manure before planting, well worked into the soil, will make conditions better. There is little danger of giving the currant too much fertilizer. Keep from six to eight main branches each season and a few others coming on to take their places. A good rule is not to have any branches more than three years of age, as younger wood gives stronger growth and better fruit. In good soil the bushes should bear from six to ten crops before removal and before new ones take their place. In a favorable season, when in full bearing, they should yield from four to ten pounds per bush.

Raspberries.

Red raspberries are generally planted in rows six feet apart and two feet in the row. The numerous shoots or suckers which spring up from the roots soon make the space between the rows narrow, so with rows a few feet apart a considerable number of canes must be cut out to permit of cultivation. These suckers may be dug and set out in new rows. A cool, loamy soil, well drained, yet capable of holding much moisture, is best. As moisture is a very important factor in producing a good crop, and is often lacking during the fruiting period, frequent shallow cultivations should be given to keep the soil in moist condition and also keep down the weeds. After a cane bears fruit it is of no more use and may be cut out immediately. Of the other canes, take out the weak ones and leave about six good canes to bear fruit for the next season. Cut them back late in the fall after growth ceases, or early in the spring, to two or two and a half feet in height. The best varieties are Cuthbert and Herbert.

Strawberries.

The strawberry is a very hardy plant and will grow on a variety of soils. A sandy loam produces the earliest crop, while a clay loam produces the largest crop and a better quality berry. Probably the best system of planting in the garden is to set the plants 18 inches apart in the rows, which should be from 3-4 feet apart, and allow the runners to extend in all directions to form a matted row. This method will give the greatest quantity of berries; while, if they were planted closer and all the runners cut off, a larger plant and larger berries could be produced, but would take considerable time and care. Spring planting in May gives the best results. Strawberries will not thrive where water stands on the surface in either summer or winter. It may be possible to obtain plants from a plantation near-by; if not, order early from a reliable nurseryman. When digging take the healthiest runner plants and see that all large leaves and flower buds are removed before planting. More than one variety should be planted, because many varieties are imperfect, that is, contain pistil parts only, while some, with the pistil and stamens are in one flower, are perfect. The imperfect varieties must have pollen from the perfect flower in order to set fruit. Generally the best results are obtained where just one crop is taken; that is, at the end of the second season from planting, plough them under, and reset a new lot each year. Most plantations are allowed to run longer —three or four seasons. In the fall, after the plants have frozen, they should be covered with straw, hay, or, what is still better, spruce or fir boughs. This prevents alternate freezing and thawing. In the spring, after the danger from frost is past, the hay or straw is drawn off the plants and placed between the rows to serve as a mulch to conserve moisture, keep the berries clean and make picking easier. In small gardens plants may be set twelve inches apart in the row. No runners are allowed to form on the plans. This is what is called the "Hill" system and gives very fine quality berries. Only varieties with perfect flowers should be used. The only objection to this method of strawberry growing is the amount of labor required to pull off the runners.

—A. H. MacLennan, Vegetable Specialist, Toronto.

Carefully store sleighs and cutters.

As the weather becomes warmer, variety and succulence are important to the ration of the cattle, as their appetite is not so keen.

Poultry Culling Improves the Flock.

Poultry culling demonstrations in Prince Edward Island show that in the first year (1918) the number of live birds culled was about 45 per cent.; in the third year only about 20 per cent. had to be culled, owing to the good effect of grading up.

It pays to show that you have hens that will lay well. The pen of prize winning layers at the exhibition in Ottawa was sold for about three times the price of just ordinarily good laying birds. Get really good layers; then test and select.

Live Stock Notes.

Promptly remove from the dairy herd any animal suspected of being in bad roots should be fed to them.

The hands of milkers should be carefully washed with soap and water and dried on a clean towel before milking. Dirty hands mean foul milk.

Silver Rush In Yukon.

Silver deposits recently discovered on Keno Hill in Yukon territory are said to rival the famous gold placers of the Klondyke. One vein of solid galena, eight feet wide, has been found, according to reports from the far North. A sample of ore from this vein is said to have run 14,000 ounces to the ton. Another vein, five feet wide, ran 5,000 ounces to the ton.

The gold commissioner of the Yukon has wired to Ottawa a recommendation for construction of an automobile road from Dawson to the new fields. Geologists express the opinion it will equal richness of the Cobalt region.

Three hundred miners are wintered at Keno Hill. Provisions are scarce and prices are reminiscent of the Klondyke stampede. A ton of potatoes recently sold for $500.

Ralph Connor.

Ralph Connor is the pen name of Rev. Charles W. Gordon, pastor of St. Stephen's Presbyterian church, Winnipeg, who has written several novels of Canadian life, including "Black Rock" and the "Sky Pilot," the scenes being laid in the Canadian West.

A Clever Bear.

An old guide, finding a bear den still warm, but with no fresh tracks to indicate in what direction the bear had escaped, followed an old frozen trail alongside of it. In making her escape the bear had stepped exactly in her old tracks that were hard and icy, and had thus left no mark till she took to the snow again.

Trade With the Empire.

Canada's trade with the British Empire totalled, 1919-20, $735,959,000, of which $174,172,000 were imports and $561,787,000 exports. Canada did in that fiscal year 47 per cent. of her trade with Empire countries instead of 59 per cent. before the war.

HOW TO GROW CABBAGE

Advice on the Culture of This Favorite Vegetable.

Early and Late Varieties Require Different Treatment—Good Counsel as to Storing the Crop—Growing Cauliflower.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Early cabbage seed is generally started from the 1st to the 15th of March in a hotbed or house window. When the second set of leaves is showing, the seedlings are transplanted into flats in rows two inches apart each way, or into the small dirt band. This will give good, sturdy plants ready for the cold frame by the last week in April. If these plants are then properly hardened off, they should be ready to transplant into the field by the 5th to 10th of May. The soil for early cabbage should be a warm, sandy loam in a good state of cultivation. The plants are generally set 30 inches between the rows and 18 inches in the row. They are given careful cultivation during the growing season.

The late crop is generally started about the 15th of May in an open seed-bed or cold frame. The rows in the seed-bed are 4-6 inches apart, the seed being scattered quite thickly in the row. Where the cabbage maggot is troublesome it will be necessary to grow the plants under cheesecloth frames. These plants should be ready to set in the field from June 15th to July 1st. When we are setting plants which have little soil on their roots, as often happens in the late crop, we carry the plants to be set out in a pail which is partly filled with a batter, made of cow manure, loam and water. This gives some moisture to the plant and a certain amount of readily available food. The plants are set 24 inches in the row and 30 inches between the row. As this crop does best under cool conditions, it should, if possible, be put in the moister part of the garden. Both crops must have sufficient moisture if they are to grow quickly. Nitrate of soda may be used to advantage around the plants at the rate of 150-200 pounds per acre, or what could be put on a ten-cent piece to each plant. On account of the solubility of nitrate of soda in water, better results are obtained by making the application of 75-100 pounds, first when the plants are beginning to grow after transplanting, and, secondly, when the head is beginning to form.

Cabbages are generally cut off so as to leave 3 or 4 of the outer leaves to protect the head. This should be done before the severe freezing weather injures the cabbage. They will not keep so well if they have been severely frozen.

Late cabbage may be stored in cellars, pits, or any like place. The temperature should be held at about 34 deg. F. and provision made for air circulation so that no moisture collect on walls or ceilings. Where one is storing in cellars, the cabbages are best placed on slatted shelves made one above the other about 2 feet apart. The cabbage may be laid on these, one or two layers deep. Where there is no good cellar storage, a pit may be made outside in a place which is well drained. The ground is covered with a layer of straw and the cabbage placed on this face down in layers of first five cabbages side by side, four on top of this, then three, then two, and finally one, thus forming an "A" shape. Tuck in the outer leaves of the first layer under the heads. The outer leaves of each layer are allowed to top over the row so as to form a roof. The pile is then covered with six inches of straw and about six inches of soil. Every 10 or 15 feet a ventilator should be placed in the pile to come up through the soil and straw, thus forming a ventilator. All plants give off moisture, and unless we had an ample supply for it over the cabbage would soon begin to rot. If severe weather comes, these can be stirred with straw and opened again when the weather moderates. The covering of the pit should also be increased by using strawy manure as the weather becomes more severe. Cabbage can be taken from the pit on warm days. Cabbages which are not quite fully grown may be dug with the roots attached. They can then make a certain amount of growth.

Cauliflower is handled in the same way as cabbage. If cauliflower gets a severe setback it should be placed in the cellar or pit in the early spring in the winter weather. In many small gardens it is generally grown as a fall crop. The plants are started indoors than cabbage and will do better if set out about two weeks earlier if we wish a maximum number of good heads. When the cauliflower is about two inches in diameter the outer leaves should be drawn together and tied so as to exclude the light, thus giving a pure white head. Cauliflowers that have not fully developed may be dug up, roots and all, and hung in a cool cellar. There they will continue to grow, giving a delicious head after the ordinary season of cauliflower is over. Fully developed heads may be cut off, wrapped in oil paper and stored in a cold room at 32 deg. F. to 34 deg. F. Here they will keep well till Christmas time.—A. H. MacLennan, Vegetable Specialist, Toronto.

The trees in the apple orchard may be scraped now as soon as made more effective the later spraying of the trunk and main branches. Egg masses of the Tussock Moth, conspicuously white, on the trunk, dark bark, may be removed by means of a wire brush or hook on a pole.

Long-tailed lambs are unsightly, and are apt to become very dirty.

King Edward and Lord Rossmore.

The best story that cheery Irish peer, the late Lord Rossmore, liked to tell about himself concerned a visit he paid to Epsom on Derby day. King Edward had a great liking for Lord Rossmore, but the Irishman took a risk in turning up before his sovereign in a rough tweed suit, for King Edward was a great stickler for appropriate dress. He called Lord Rossmore over and said, "Well, and you have good sport, Rossmore?" Seeing the puzzled look on his subject's face, King Edward added, "apparently you have been ratting."

MELON AND CUCUMBER

These Require a Warm Soil at Planting Time.

Different Types of Melons Require Different Handling — How to Grow Cucumbers and Squash—Raising Rhubarb.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Melons are in the class of vegetables which require a warm temperature for their growth. The length of time that they require to mature any quantity of fruit is longer than our period of freedom from frost. For this reason we generally start the seed in a hotbed and give it at least one transplanting before setting in the field. There are two methods of growing melons: one which is used with the small or Rocky Ford type of melons, the other for the large Montreal. The young plants are started the same way in either case.

The seed should be started about the 1st-15th of May in small pots filled within ¾ of an inch of the top with loose mellow loam; place the seed on this and cover with ¼ of an inch of sand. Keep them at a temperature of 75 deg. with sufficient water. When they have outgrown this small pot they should be transplanted to 3-inch pots. We grow two plants of Rocky Ford melons in a pot, but only one of the Montreal type.

For the small melons we generally plant them in hills four feet apart. We dig out a hole at each place, fill it nearly to the top with fresh horse manure prepared as if for a hotbed, then cover with six inches of soil. In this soil we set the young plants when danger of frost is over. If we wish them a little earlier, we may cover them with a small cold frame about 30 inches square. After three or four melons have set it is well to nip off the ends of the growing shoots. This forces all of the food into the fruit, and makes them grow more rapidly. The melons should be placed on a board or berry box to keep them off the earth, and turned frequently to make them ripen more evenly.

The seed of the Montreal melons is started between the first and middle of April and the plants are shifted to larger pots as they require. About the middle of May we dig out a furrow where the row is to be, about 18 inches wide and 18 inches deep, the length of the patch. This we fill nearly to the top with manure, prepared as it would be for a hot-bed, cover with six inches of soil and cover over with frames and sash. The plants are set in these about every two feet in the row. These frames are kept over them until all danger of frost is past. Each day, if the weather is fit, they must be carefully aired. After a time the glass is left off entirely during the day, but held close at hand to be replaced if needed. The plants must be kept carefully watered, as this is very necessary to produce strong growth. Melons and cucumbers should not be grown close together.

Cucumbers are generally planted in hills three feet apart. Some of the soil is dug out, the hole filled with well rotted manure, three or four inches of soil are placed over the manure, and the seed started on the south side. The seed may be planted in many sections by May 25th, as danger of freezing will, in most seasons, be over before it is up. Plant 8-10 seeds in a hill and thin the plants down to three after danger from cucumber beetle is over. We may start some seed in pots early to do duty outdoors, and transplant them into the field after danger of frost is past. If we can so spend the time we may trim the plants as is done in the greenhouse. This is very simple, once the fruiting habit of the cucumber is understood. The cucumber has its male and female parts in separate blossoms, the male flowers being borne much more freely. Female flowers are generally borne in the leaf joints near the end of the main stem or in the first leaf joint of the side shoots. The leaf joints nearest them bear chiefly male flowers. If we nip off the end of the shoot just past these male flowers, the leaf joints new will shoot will appear bearing cucumbers. Continuous trimming, if carefully done, will produce many more cucumbers and less vine.

Squash seed is planted in the same way as cucumber. We must, however, give more space between hills on account of their stronger growth. Six feet will be sufficient. We seldom trim squash. But if we wish larger specimens it is well to stop all growth after a few squash have set.

"Settlement of Nymphs."

A little village exists on the Cape of Shima in Japan, the name of which in Japanese means "the Settlement of Nymphs." Women in the village is the predominant partner. The chief industry is pearl-fishing, and it is the women who are the fishers, who stay at the village and do the housework. From the age of four girls are taught to dive, and the craft has always been jealously kept in the women's hands. Recently some of the men became discontented, and started to practice diving with the idea of becoming pearl-fishers. The women, however, intensely resented the petition, ordered the men to discontinue their diving, and as the men refused to boycott them declared against them. The sexes have been at war ever since, and finally the women expelled all the men from their homes, and undertook in their clumsy, inexpert fashion to do the housework for themselves. The men petitioned Parliament for their rights.

Power of Waves.

Some experiments have been carried out in Japan by I. Hirai with a view to the determination and utilisation of the power of waves. A wave two feet high represents 1 h.p. per linear foot, and at this rate at least 5,000,000 h.p. is being wasted on the Pacific coast of Japan. At Cape Taito waves rarely exceed five feet in height or fall short of two feet in calm weather. The power of the waves was transmitted to a loaded float-board suspended in a pit with a circular arc bottom. The impulse of the waves imparts a pendulum motion to the board, and power can be thus obtained for agricultural purposes, such as pumping and rice-cleaning.

A Man is just as Young and Strong as his Blood

No man can fight the battles of life and hold his own if his blood is not pure, for rich, red blood is what strength is based upon. When you see a strong, vigorous man, who never knows when he is licked, you may wager that such a man has coursing through his veins rich, red blood. Many people have thin, pale blood. They are weak, tire easily, become discouraged quickly, and sometimes feel like giving up the struggle. Such folks need Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which is sold by druggists in liquid or tablet form.

Send 10 cents to Doctor Pierce's Invalids' Hotel in Buffalo, N. Y., for a trial package of the tablets.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.—"I have used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery at times for the past three years with wonderful results, and I take great pleasure in saying a word to boost the cause of 'Freedom from Illness.' I am a pressman by occupation, which is quite fatiguing and injurious to the system, but since taking the 'Discovery' business has no drawback for me. Three cheers for Doctor Pierce's medicine!"—WILLIAM H. DEMPSEY, Jr., 32 Bridge Street.

THE CAPE AND MUFF OF MOLE

Here is a jaunty little cape of mole. It is banded and collared with gray fox. With the muff of mole it makes a smart winter costume.

FROCK FOR AFTERNOON WEAR

Taffeta or Faille Silk Favorite of Moment—Made With Plain, Long-Waisted Bodice.

For afternoon wear the frock of taffeta or faille silk seems to be the first favorite of the moment, made with a severely plain, rather long-waisted little bodice and a skirt not quite so full as formerly, the chemise frock, but makes no effort to fit in any correct sense of the word. Whereas in former days such a bodice would have been severely boned, it is now allowed to wrinkle softly in the region of the waist line. The skirts are puffed or draped or held out slightly from the hips by a clever contrivance of piping cords or ruchings. It is interesting to notice that, while many of the present-day fashions have borrowed their inspiration from the past century, they are yet essentially modern and express the freer thought of today. We see no sign of the return of the tight waist or the boned bodice and we just know that the modern woman would never put up with such inconvenience and discomfort for one moment.

Another style which is seen in some of the new models is the cross-over bodice, the ends of which tie at the back and can either be bunched into a large bow to give the bustle effect or may be loosely knotted and allowed to hang down to the hem of the skirt. These dresses are very graceful and becoming, the slanting lines over the hips being especially suitable for the figures which might find the severity of the plain bodice rather trying. A dress of this description was carried out in changing taffeta of blue and mauve, the sleeves and neck being turned back with plain mauve satin. Charmeuse and crepe-de-chene de soie would be equally suitable materials for such a design.

LINGERIE BLOUSES HOLD OWN

Dainty Garments of Sheer Cotton Material Continue to Be Strong Favorite; Trimming Novelties.

The fine lingerie blouse never goes out of fashion. Notwithstanding the fact that innumerable styles in silk and georgette models, lovely affairs of lace, etc., are available for wear during the winter months, the demand for the sheer cotton blouse continues strong. Little that is unusual or new in style line is shown, but quite a number of new trimming novelties are offered.

Madiera embroidery is generally used and filet lace and embroidery are frequently combined with very good effect, bands of the lace being joined to embroidered motifs, or vice versa. Collars and cuffs are frequently finished with hand-sewn scallops that are dainty and serviceable.

The charm of the lingerie waist is in the daintiness of its construction and all of the best models are practically entirely hand made. Hand work is popular and a touch of color is frequently given the blouse by the use of colored thread in making the drawn work pattern.

Many women buy plain hand-made blouses in the shops and finish them at home by applying edgings of filet or Irish crochet lace, letting in panels and inserts of hand-made lace, embroidery, etc. By this process the uninteresting part of the work is avoided and time

Daddy's Bedtime Story—

The Tea Party For the Pekinese Dog

She Was Devoted to Chang Wang.

JACK and Evelyn had met the smallest dog they had ever seen that afternoon. Of course when daddy came home they told him about it.

"He was so cunning," said Evelyn.

"Yes," said Jack, "and he was all fixed up in a little brown coat which exactly matched his own brown coat."

"Was he a little Chinese dog?" asked daddy.

"Yes," replied Evelyn; "we couldn't help but stop and talk to his mistress, and she told us he was a little Chinese dog. She also told us that he had his full growth, and that certainly was very little."

"That reminds me," said daddy, "of the story I have meant to tell you for some time of the little Pekinese dog who was given a tea party in honor of his first birthday by his mistress.

"Chung Wang was his name, and it was his first birthday. His mistress' name was Edith, and she was more devoted to little Chung Wang than to almost anything else, and he was just as fond of her. He would follow her around wherever she went.

"But to continue about his birthday party. He was one whole year old, and, of course, he must have a birthday party. So Edith thought a tea party would be the very nicest kind. Besides, Chung Wang had always seemed to like tea better than any other meal.

"So for that reason Edith thought to give Chung Wang a party all for himself and to have it a tea party would be quite the nicest thing she could do in honor of his first birthday.

"Edith invited a few of her friends who owned little dogs to come to the party. When they came in all the other little dogs carried in their mouths presents for Chung Wang. One brought a beautiful flower, which was fastened to his collar. Another little dog brought a new red sweater, still another brought a cushion for Chung Wang to sleep on.

"Chung Wang barked his 'Thank you!' each time Edith opened the parcels for him, and then the other dogs wagged their tails, which meant, 'You're very welcome.'

"And then the tea table was brought in with a big cake in the center upon which was burning brightly a tall red candle.

"All the little dogs barked some more. They wanted to say 'Many happy returns of the day.'

"But how they all did enjoy the tea party! First they had little saucers with cream and a little sugar and a drop of tea all mixed up together. Then they had little chunks of buttered toast with sugar on the top. Then they all had several little cakes, and each got a piece of birthday cake."

finished the garment will be a thing of beauty and a real treasure from the standpoint of money value.

Applique motifs are employed as trimming on many of the georgette and silk blouses shown this season. Taffeta may be applied onto georgette, while on taffeta blouses felt, duvetyn and even patent leather motifs are applied. Beads and jet nail heads also figure prominently as trimmings.

CHIC GOWN OF SILK METEOR

For the afternoon reception this chic gown of meteor silk, banded with fox fur is quite correct and altogether entrancing.

THE USE OF FUR ON COATS

Collars Magnificent in Size and Many of Them Are Set High About the Neck.

A lavish use of fur is noted on the smart coats for winter wear. Collars are quite magnificent in size, while many of them set high about the neck. The sleeves may be rather snug, but often the fur cuffs look like veritable muffs.

There is a tendency to emphasize the waist line in those models that are designed especially for youthful figures. Wrappy coats are also shown and many of these are effectively blessed in the back.

Evening wraps, too, claim their touch of fur, but it is often used sparingly. A wrap or rather cape of flame colored velvet is cut with a scalloped bottom edge and has cape-like shaped pieces of silver and blue taffeta veiled with lace richly embroidered in threads of gold. The draped collar of velvet is tied down with a narrow band of sable, which is wondrously effective.

The newest idea with these evening wraps is to have the collar separate, so that the woman who has lovely furs may wear them not only for evening, but in the daytime. If a woman has a gorgeous sable scarf made perhaps of a couple of pelts it will look charming placed about the draped velvet collar. On some of the models some are attached to fur and wrap, so that there is no possible chance of losing the fur.

The head-dress to be worn with this wrap is a silver band set with square cut emeralds. In front nods a spray of paradise.

Black Frocks Are Fashion.

A recent London fashion article says that black frocks are a distinct fashion note in that gay city. Earlier in the season many of the lighter shades of brown were featured by practically every modiste and couturier, but the Parisian did not take kindly to them as they are trying shades for the average complexion. So until recently not many of these tones, save cocoa brown, have been worn. Now cinnamon colored hats are making their appearance both on the street and in the smart restaurants. Frocks in this tint are also noted.

Girdles and Belts Missing.

Girdles and belts are among the missing this season, at least where evening gowns are concerned. The draping takes consideration of the waistline, using some convention in the way of massed folds at that point, but it does not very often make use of a girdle.

GRAY SEEMS TO BE POPULAR

Color Is Used in Furs and Fabrics—New Fur Called Slynx Is Introduced.

Gray seems to be the most popular color, both in furs and fabrics. There is a new fur called slynx, an imitation krimmer, which is very much in the foreground. Then comes caracul, then kolinsky and a very little ermine and seal. The fur is mainly used as facing for hats of panne velvet or brocaded satin. The little Cossack turban of fur is supplanted by combination turbans of fur and ribbon or brocade. A coquettish model of mole skin is bedecked with a lustrous, ravelled edge scarf of taupe moire ribbon. The small turban or tam is very popular as to shape. The most exclusive shops are adapting the turban to the Egyptian outline and are showing the high, helmetlike front. One Paris firm develops this up-standing, off-the-face front into a starfish shape. The hat is of black panne velvet and the starfish is fashioned from jet. Little tams made of velvet are very popular when trimmed in fur balls.

Harry Lauder's Fight.

A pushful advance agent, out in the Western wilds, sought out a farmer who owned a huge barn. "I want to hire your barn," he said, "for the greatest thing that has struck this continent since Columbus." "And, what's that?" asked the farmer. "Harry Lauder," replied the agent.

"Right!" continued the farmer. "What's your price?" They fixed up a price, and the farmer wanted to hedge a little. "You won't want all the hay out, will you?" he said. "Supposing I take out half?" "I want it all out," returned the agent. "I shall put chairs on every available square inch, my son."

"Gee!" cried the farmer. "And who is this guy?" "Harry Lauder, I told you before." "Ah!" observed the farmer, "but who is he going to fight?"

Buckles on Evening Slippers.

Pretty buckles to be worn on evening slippers of satin and brocade are also seen. They are of silver and other metals and are often combined with ribbon crushed flat, or standing out in perky little frills.

GOOD EYE SIGHT

One of the greatest blessings, but so few possess it.

Thousands are wearing Smith's correctly fitted spectacles and enjoy the greatest comfort—free from headaches and eye strain.

No occasion to go out of town for your eye examinations.

All optical defects fitted at Smith's Optical Department.

Also new lenses made and all repairs on shortest notice.

Have your eyes properly fitted by

F. W. Smith & Bro.

The old reliable Napanee Jewellery Store
Established 50 years.

Plain Talks - No. 5

AND WE VOTED YES.

'Twas a balmy summer's evening,
And a goodly crowd was there
Such dope we got in days gone by,
But now it seems threadbare.
No more gin rickey's can we have,
Or highballs when we chose,
Since the old bartender lost his job,
We've kissed them fond adieus.
The sawdust and the polished rail
Departed with a shock ;
And Bums in back lanes whisper now,
Do you want to buy a crock ?

Dear People :

No doubt you will be a little surprised at us for our fast methods of advertising Especially our old customers, for they know us well, and expect something out of the ordinary. We must apologize for repitition, as business is always more than brisk at this season and calls for our efforts so urgent that we scarcely find time to eat. Now ! there is a reason for our success and let us briefly state we mean to stick to our ideals. Our leather and workmanship is, and always will be, of the very best, we work on a small margin and give satisfaction to all. As you are aware there are several grades of leather and it is possible to have boots fixed at very low cost, but not so with us, we handle nothing inferior in quality and are best by far, so compare our work with others and be convinced. Our prompt service is also an item worthy of mention for we do everything with neatness and dispatch. All work left in the morning can be had same evening. Some good second hand boots for sale cheap. We have the unbreakable shoe laces. Rubber heels on in a few minutes.

Boot & Shoe Hospital

Opposite Royal Hotel

NEW LOCATION

F. S. SCOTT'S BARBER SHOP

is now located on John Street, and we assure you of courteous attention.

SHOE - SHINE - PARLOR with special accommodation for ladies.

CIGARS, CIGARETTES, PIPES, TOBACCOS.

We do Amateur Photographic Work. Films may be left at shop, or F. S. Scott's residence.

Callouses or Pain There are signs of a weakened transverse arch. One or more of the little bones across the ball of the foot are displaced, causing uneven pressure. The sole of the foot burns; great and little toe joints enlarge and a crampike pain known as Morton's Toe develops.

This condition, as well as corns, bunions, broken down arches, weak ankles and all forms of foot trouble is quickly relieved and the cause permanently corrected by the use of

Dr Scholl's Foot Comfort Appliances

It does not matter what your foot troubles are, how long you have sought relief or how many times you have failed, you will find comfort and correction in the Dr. Scholl line of Foot Comfort Appliances and Remedies.

Consult Our Foot Specialist

He is a Graduate Practipodist—a man who knows all about foot troubles and how to make bad feet and shoes comfortable. Examination and advice free. See us today.

The Haines Shoe Houses

Your Ford magneto can be recharged to its former strength. Winter care of storage batteries. See our ad. Car and carriage painting done by an experienced painter.

GRAHAM GARAGE.

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Muresco has no equal for tinting walls and ceilings. It won't rub off, does not streak and comes in a great variety of beautiful colors. For sale at WALLACE'S.

Mr. Geo. Robson has purchased Mr. C. A. Wiseman's residence on Bridge street.

WALLACE'S, Prescription Druggists. Three graduates in attendance and three messengers for quick service.

The celebrated Barnet refrigerator can be purchased in Napanee only at DAVY & ALLISON'S. 23-c

The Town Council is offering a $25 reward for information that will lead to the conviction of any party or parties who ring in false fire alarms.

Mrs. Robert Ray Valentine, who has been confined to the Kingston General Hospital for two months, was able to leave for her home on Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Stewart Paul has returned home after spending the past three weeks with her grandson and granddaughter, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Logan, Toronto.

The Napanee Ladies Bowling Club will hold a meeting in the Club Room on Wednesday, May 4th, at 3 o'clock. All members are requested to be present.

The Adolphustown Women's Institute will meet at the home of Mrs. Herbert Trumpour, Wednesday, May 11th, at 2.30 p.m., for the annual election of officers.

M. A. MAGEE, Sec.

It was announced on Thursday afternoon that the steamer America, owned by the Canada Steamship Lines, had been sold to a Georgian Bay company, which intends to put her in service on the Georgian Bay route.

Mrs. Ephriam Robinson, Selby, met with a painful accident Thursday. While alighting from a car at Selby church, she was squeezed between the car and the cement walk and badly injured. An ambulance was summoned and Mrs. Robinson was taken to Kingston Hospital.

On Friday afternoon, Mrs. J. G. Daly gave a farewell tea to Mrs. Ina Howard, who is leaving for Montreal. The I.O.D.E. at the same time presented Mrs. Howard with a life membership in the society. On Monday evening the W.A. of St. Mary Magdalene's church presented Mrs. Howard with a life membership.

On Wednesday evening Mr. Jas. Cole, Desoronto, met with a bad accident on the Desoronto road. Mr. Cole was going from Napanee to Desoronto and a couple of miles out of town he took a sudden fainting spell and collapsed. His foot came down hard on the accelerator and the car plunged into a telephone pole, breaking the pole off a few feet from the ground. The car was badly wrecked, but strange to say Mr. Cole and his companion escaped with slight injuries.

Among the other interesting stories and articles of outdoor life in Canada that appear in Rod and Gun in Canada for May, is one entitled "A Wonderful Salmon Expedition." This describes an expedition after the "big fellows" in Newfoundland. For the fisherman there are two other stories: "Falling From Grace" and "The Heart Cure" in this issue of Canada's outdoor magazine. "Hunting the Black Duck" and "The Parson Goes Hunting" as the titles indicate, are hunting stories that will appeal to the devotee of rifle and shot gun. Great interest is being shown in the big game hunting articles written by A. Bryan Williams ; one installment of his splendid series of articles appears in this issue. Fishing Notes and Guns and Ammunition Department, as well as the other departments, are up to their usual high standards. Rod and Gun in Canada is published monthly by W. J. Taylor, Limited, Woodstock, Ont.

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Don't fail to use Instant Louse Powder under your setting hens. Large tins 35c. at WALLACE'S only.

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DOGS USED IN SOUP.

Custom Among Indians Recalled by Former "Mountie."

Ever since the Persian emperor used dogs to intimidate the Egyptians at the siege of Pelusium, Rover has been regarded as an exceptional animal. Yet to this very day there are people who like to make Sunday's dinner out of dog.

Now for the authenticity of the place our domestic friend holds on the bill of fare of primitive people. One of the oldest members of the Northwest Mounted Police tells us that dog soup was the ne plus ultra meal of the Canadian Indians. He knows it for he has seen them eating it. However the soup itself is not so bad as the way it is prepared. The squaw, of course, has to do all the work, so she kills the dog by a knock on the head. She then chops him up —fur, interior and all.

The soup is served ceremoniously at the Indian sun dance when a young warrior must demonstrate his bravery. He recounts his deeds of valor to the medicine man. The medicine man forces a piece of sharp bone through the flesh on the back of the young Indian's shoulders and from these he is fastened by cord to a pole. Around this pole he must dance, hacking himself with a knife while his brethren pow-wow and beat their tom-toms. When he has gone the limit of his ability to withstand suffering he tears himself loose and the old medicine man dresses one of his wounds; but the young Indian must repeat the performance with the cords attached to his chest. The more an Indian is able to endure in this way the more laurels he will receive when he is finally crowned a chief.

These reminiscences were told by Mr. J. W. Collins, a Toronto lumber merchant, who spent some of his early years as a major with the Northwest Mounted Police.

When the big day for the sun dance came and the Indians were out of dogs it was always better for the white man to keep his dog locked in his Indian-proof pen. Col. Irwin, who was in charge of Fort Walsh about 1881, lost two Irish setters, but the mystery of their disappearance come to light when the fur was discovered cooked into the edges of an Indian pot.

Valuable New Industry.

The rubber industry has become an important one in Canada. Nearly $43,000,000 are invested in it, employing 11,500. The annual production value is $56,000,000.

PERSONALS

Mrs. John Blanchard is very ill of pneumonia.

Mr. Geo. Tustin spent a few days last week in Toronto.

Mrs. Lowry, Northport, is the guest of Mrs. F. C. Bogart.

Mrs. John Soby returned on Thursday from Hartford, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. Miles Miller have gone from Toronto to London.

The Misses Thompson entertained on Monday evening—Cards.

Mrs. G. A. Wallace is visiting Mrs. Jas. Fitzpatrick in Trenton.

Mrs. Williams, Stirling, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Dr. Milsap.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Pappas spent a few days last week in Toronto.

Mrs. Ivan Spencer is taking a trip to Oswego on the Schooner Wm. Davis.

Mr. Sam Blewitt, Toronto, spent the week-end the guest of his brother, Mr. Geo. A. Blewitt.

Miss Selona Hartman is home from New York visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Hartman.

Mr. and Mrs. Metcalf and Mr. and Mrs. Webster, Desoronto, were in Napanee on Friday for the dance.

Mrs. J. J. O'Connell, New York, and Mrs. Bishop, Brockville, are in attendance at the bedside of their mother, Mrs. John Blanchard.

Mrs. T. B. Wilson, Newburgh, announces the engagement of her daughter, Elizabeth, to Mr. M. G. Hewitt, of Frankville, Ont., the wedding to take place early in May.

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MARRIAGES

Black—Wheeler—At South Napanee, on Saturday, April 30th, 1921, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Cartwright Hawley, by Rev. Dr. Shorey, Chas. D. Black to Lena Wheeler, both of Napanee.

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DEATHS

Lloyd—At South Fredericksburgh, on Sunday, May 1st, 1921, Girland T. Lloyd, aged 2 months.

Pybus—At Camden, on Saturday, April 30th, 1921, Walter Pybus, aged 61 years.

IN MEMORIAM.

Carscallen—In loving memory of our father, John C. Carscallen, who departed this life on May 5th, 1919.

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For good bacon go to H. W. KELLY. A fresh shipment just in to sell for 50c. per lb.

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WEAR A NIGHTCAP.

French Doctor Is an Advocate of Ancient Custom.

The nightcap is not a part of the standard sleeping equipment of the modern man and woman, especially those of the years the outside of 60. Yet this very bit of slumber stuff should be universally worn right today if the human race would be absolutely free of colds, according to a Paris physician, Dr. Louis St. Maurice. The doctor is quoted in an article by Henry Wales as of the opinion that uncovered craniums while sleeping at night are the cause of colds, yes, even influenza. The physician points out the fact that years ago when people all wore nightcaps few colds appeared, there was no such thing as grippe and influenza was unheard of. Eighteenth century literature does not contain mention of these diseases.

"On the other hand," the doctor is quoted as saying, "art and literature of the past, well up into the eighteenth century, show that everyone, rich and poor, young and old, men and women, all wore nightcaps. The linen or cotton headgear for bed was just as common as the night gown.

"Toward the end of the eighteenth century the nightcap began to fall into disuse, and in less than 100 years it has practically disappeared. To-day it is unheard of in France, in North America, in England, in Italy, in Germany—it is worn nowhere.

"But, on the other hand, the need of protection for the head during the night has increased during the last century. The average brain to-day is larger and heavier than it was 100 years ago. The brain is larger, but not the head. A man's cranium—or a woman's, for that matter—has not changed in average size for more than twenty centuries. But the brain is constantly getting bigger and heavier.

"That means that the protecting shell of bone, the cranium, is getting thinner to make room for the brain. Eventually, perhaps in another couple of hundred years, we shall have a race with skulls as thin and frail as eggshells, so that everybody will have to wear constantly headguards like football players, or as aviators wore at the beginning of the war.

"Investigation proves that a cold in the head is the necessary setting for an attack of influenza. Further investigation shows that in an overwhelming majority of cases a cold is 'caught' during the night, while one is in bed. Wet feet are not responsible for many colds, especially among adults. In fact, while one is moving about, and exercising, no matter how slightly, he is not likely to catch cold. It is when he is absolutely motionless, relaxed, with the body warm under the bed-clothes and the head exposed to the cold current of air that comes in from the window and is sucked up the chimney or around corners.

"To cure your cold, tie a woolen wrap around the head, well down on the forehead and over the cranium in back. Leave it there all night. Drink a hot rum or hot wine—or, in America, hot lemonade—and perspire all night. In the morning the cold in the head will be gone.

"But be careful, or the very next night you will catch another cold, because you have not got your head muffled up. When one starts to wear a nightcap, it is dangerous to leave off wearing it, especially during the winter or rainy season."

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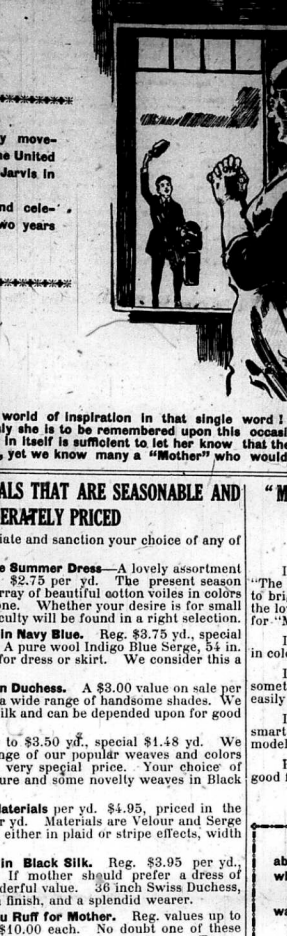
Get a coal oil stove and have a cool kitchen during the hot weather. DAVY & ALLISON. 23-c

Mothers' Day, Sunday, May 8



This Mothers' Day movement was started in the United States by Miss Mary Jarvis in the year 1908.

Was recognized and celebrated in Canada two years later.

Since 1908 this movement in both countries has developed very rapidly until to-day there is hardly a city, town or village that will not suitably celebrate Sunday, May 8th, as Mothers' Sunday.

Mother ! What a world of inspiration in that single word ! Sunday next is her day. Don't let us forget it ! Willingly and most graciously she is to be remembered upon this occasion. A small tribute of affection—Some little attention bolic with Mothers' Day, yet we know many a "Mother" who would appreciate gifts such as we mention here.

PRESENTING MATERIALS THAT ARE SEASONABLE AND MODERATELY PRICED

Mother will appreciate and sanction your choice of any of these.

Cotton Voile for the Summer Dress—A lovely assortment to choose from, 65c., to $2.75 per yd. The present season finds us with a notable array of beautiful cotton voiles in colors and prices to suit everyone. Whether your desire is for small or large pattern, no difficulty will be found in a right selection.

A rare Serge value in Navy Blue. Reg. $3.75 yd., special $2.48 yd., 54 in. wide. A pure wool Indigo Blue Serge, 54 in. wide, in correct weight for dress or skirt. We consider this a value wonder.

Genuine Swiss Satin Duchess. A $3.00 value on sale per yd., $2.25, in Black and a wide range of handsome shades. We guarantee this to be all silk and can be depended upon for good service.

Dress Materials up to $3.50 yd., special $1.48 yd. We are selecting a good range of our popular weaves and colors and marking them at a very special price. Your choice of Serges, Gabardine, Armure and some novelty weaves in Black and colors.

Pure Wool Skirt Materials per yd. $4.95, priced in the regular way to $9.00 per yd. Materials are Velour and Serge in light and dark colors, either in plaid or stripe effects, width 54 inches.

A splendid value in Black Silk. Reg. $3.95 per yd., special per yd., $2.98. If mother should prefer a dress of black silk, here is a wonderful value. 36 inch Swiss Duchess, extra heavy quality, rich finish, and a splendid wearer.

A Beautiful Maribou Ruff for Mother. Reg. values up to $20.00, now ½ Price, $10.00 each. No doubt one of these stylish ruffs will be appreciated. Colors are Beaver, Taupe, Black, Grey, Brown, in assorted styles, but nearly all are in cape effects.

"MILLINERY" HAS A STRONG APPEAL TO MOTHER CHOOSE HER A NEW HAT ON SATURDAY

In many a home "Mother" is the last in the family to get "The new things to wear." Possibly she requires a new hat to brighten up her wardrobe. If so she will be pleased with the lovely collection that we have especially created this week for "Mothers' Saturday."

If "Mother" is quite elderly, here are hats that will please in color, style, trimming and price.

If "Mother" is just "betwixt" and "between" and likes something possessing youthful lines and trimmings, she can be easily suited.

If "Mother" happens to be one who likes hats as chic and smart as any of her daughters, we think that we have many models that will meet her fancy.

Robinson's hats all have the appearance of good style, good finish, good workmanship.

EXCLUSIVE BUT NOT EXPENSIVE.

Of course in this limited space we have been unable to tell you of all the merchandise that we have which would make suitable gifts for Mother.

Think of Curtains, Rugs, Cut-glass, Aluminumware, Veranda Shades, for an example.

We shall be glad to assist you in making selections.

A Waist, A Skirt, A Suit, A Coat, Ready-to-put-on would make a practical gift for Mother

Saturday is Mothers' Saturday

WAISTS—New shipments to hand this week makes our stock most complete in all the desirable styles and materials for every type of "Mother."

SKIRTS—This odd garment often fills a long felt want in the wardrobe of most women. We are sure our assortments will please your Mother. Skirts are plain, knife pleated, box-pleated and in some cases combinations are featured. Plain Serges, Fancy Plaid Woollens, Tricolettes and Taffeta are the materials. All sizes.

SUITS—Is it not reasonable to think that "Mother" would like a suit ? Our suit stock offers you some very attractive styles. We do not mention price here because no price is right unless quality is right. Our prices are as low as good quality will allow.

COATS—Our particular mode of living strongly emphasizes the use of a separate coat. If you motor or travel or just dress up you require a coat. Styles this season feature Sports Coats, Semi-wraps and Wraps. Our stocks of coats were never better. It will be a pleasure to assist you in choosing.

NECKWEAR! GLOVES! HOSIERY!

Accessories that would appeal to Mother as a "Mothers' Day" Gift.

NECKWEAR—In our Neckwear Department we have for your selection many unusually attractive styles in neck finishings. Collars to give that touch of newness to suit or dress. These are in plain or embroidered organdie, guipure, filet or val. lace and net. Priced from 75c., to $2.00 each.

Vests with Eton collars are shown in organdie, trimmed with fluted ruffles around the collar and down the front, also in fine net tucked and finished with black taffeta bow at neck. Colors are White and Biscuit, price $2.50 and $3.00 each.

Vests with long narrow collars attached in net, trimmed with rows of fine val. lace. Colors White and Biscuit, price $1.95, $2.50, $2.75, $3.00 each.

GLOVES—Gloves may be your choice, if so, you may decide on one or several pairs of these from the large range we carry. Gloves in short, gauntlet or elbow length are among the various styles this season.

Short silk gloves in the following shades with self or contrasting points. White, Navy, Brown, Mastic, Taupe, Grey, Black. Price $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 pair. 2 dome Chamoisette Glove in White, Grey, Mode, Beaver, Brown, price $1.00 pair.

Gauntlet Silk Gloves in colors Navy and Grey with white inserts and white embroidered points, or Mastic with black inserts and points, price $2.50 pair.

Gauntlet Chamoisette Gloves with strap or elastic gathering at wrist, in all the new shades, price $1.25, $1.50 pair.

Elbow length Silk Gloves in colors Navy, White, Black at $2.00 pair.

HOSIERY—Quality, style and fit are the outstanding features of our lines in Women's Silk Hosiery. Among the spring styles in hosiery are the silk heather mixtures. A beautiful variety of these colors come in Grey, Brown, Green, with Navy Blue. Price $2.00 pair. Radium Silk Hose in fancy open weaves, colors Navy, Black, Brown, price $3.50 pair.

Pure silk hose in extra weight, with lisle top, reinforced heels and toes, double silk sole, colors Black, Brown, Grey, price $2.50 pair.

Pure silk hose in medium weight, with lisle top, high spliced heels, double sole and toes, colors Black, Navy, Cordovan, at $2.00 pair.

SUITABLE GIFTS FOR MOTHER PROCURABLE IN OUR STAPLE DEPARTMENT

For a house dress, Prints, Steel-clad Galatea, Gingham and Nurses Cloth are very desirable.

Prints in light and dark shades, such as white grounds, Navy, Butchers Blue, Blue Grey, Black and Black Grey, the celebrated Prue Brand, 30 in. wide at 25c. yd. ; 32 in. wide at 35c. yd.

Steel Clad Galatea, one of our most popular fabrics. Prue quality in shades such as Navy, Butchrs Blue, Tan, and light grounds, patterns of stripes in various widths, also dots and small figures. Width 29 in., price 39c. yd.

Ginghams are always good. Prices range from 35c. yd., up to 60c. for 27 inch. Anderson's special 30 in., $1.00 quality, for 75c. yd. ; 38 in. wide, $1.20 value for 98c. yd.

Nurses Cloth, a most serviceable fabric, noted for its good washing and wearing qualities. 27 in. wide for 60c. ; 29½ in. wide, 95c. value for 75c. yd. ; 36 in. wide, $1.25 value for 90c. The patterns are stripes of white on navy and medium blue grounds.

Sheetings, Pillow-Cottons, bleached and unbleached Cottons, Nainsooks, Madapolams, Mulls and Longcloths, you will find that our qalities are best and the prices lowest.

An end of-Table Damask will be appreciated by Mother. Our prices for the Bleached Damasks in good, serviceable qualities, start at $1.50 per yd., up to $3.50 per yd.

Huckaback Towels in Cotton, Union and all Linen. Prices start at 25c. pair for small size with fringed ends, up to $5.00 pair for the fancy hemstitched all linen old bleach make.

Hemstitched Scarfs for stand, dresser or sideboard use, plain or embroidered, hemstitched and lace trimmed, sizes 18 x 36, 18 x 45 and 18 x 54 in. Prices start from 50c. each, up to $2.00 each.

Bedspreads range in prices from $1.25 each, up to $7.50 each, in single, three quarter and double bed sizes, in makes such as Dimity, Marselles and Satin. Mother will be delighted with one of these.

Quality, Service, Value.

THE ROBINSON CO., LIMITED

We close at 10 p.m. Saturdays. Other days at 5.30 p.m.